

Five Billion Meat Business On 1½ Cent Profit -- See page 17

Vol. 62

No. 6

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

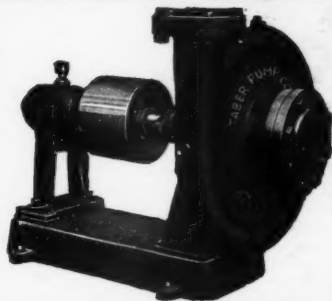
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 6.

## The Live Stock and Meat Situation

**British Food Ministry Cutting Down Pork Purchases—Orders with Some Packers Cut One-Half—Consumption in England Reduced—Foreign Exchange Much Less Favorable—Little Continental Buying—Germany and Scandinavia Buy Almost Nothing—Orders of Eastern Packers Thrown Into Western Market.**

The foreign situation remains a factor of great importance to the American producer. Its chief bearing is upon the demand for pork, and consequently upon the price of hogs. During January foreign exchange became much less favorable to foreign purchasers. There was little continental buying, and Germany and Scandinavia bought practically nothing at all.

Some inquiries were received for large lots of lard, but none of them resulted in actual purchases.

England continues to buy pork on the cost-plus basis, but the British Ministry of Food has made known its intention of cutting down orders materially. Orders with some packing companies already have been cut one-half.

### Less Pork Eaten in England.

This reduction in buying may be traced largely to diminished consumption in England, where there are also heavy accumulations of pork products. The Government's policy has been to withhold late purchases from the market until earlier importations have been disposed of. Whereas England normally consumes about 16,500,000 lbs. of pork products weekly, under present conditions this amount has fallen to about 9,900,000 lbs.

In this country there are many different factors which affect the hog market. According to the United States Government estimate there is a decrease of hogs approximating two and a quarter per cent. It is worth remarking, however, that a great part of this loss has already been felt and is past. It was largely taken out in decreased marketing of hogs during January.

### The Hog Supply Situation.

Comparisons of the hog supply now with that of one year ago are untrustworthy, because of abnormal conditions prevailing at that time. In 1919 producers generally rushed their hogs to market to take advantage of favorable markets. In the period one year ago receipts were heavier because of this fact, whereas this year producers are keeping their hogs to a much greater extent and are making heavier animals.

It may be figured that a decrease of

about one-and-a-half per cent is still to be felt, but this deficiency may be entirely offset by the increased weight of hogs which are now to be marketed.

In some sections of this country there is probably a supply of hogs even greater than that of one year ago, and the supply of the country as a whole is still 5,000,000 hogs ahead of the 1917 figure.

In some districts it was reported early in the spring that rather a heavy percentage of pigs were farrowed dead. Some said this was on account of the "flu" which the sows had during the winter. The result was a local curtailing of the supply. Many orders for live hogs have been thrown into Western markets where the Eastern packers are buying and exerting a strong influence.

Shipments of fresh pork have been good. One factor which has made for strength in the hog market has been the demand for light hogs, which are becoming scarce. Producers are keeping their hogs off the market and making them heavier than was the case last year. The scarcity of light hogs has carried other hogs along with them.

### Features of the Beef Market.

During January the demand for beef was not sufficient to take up the supply. This was largely due to the lack of sale for fore-quarter meat, and improvement in the beef trade would result from increased demand for this part of the carcass. Another factor has been the excess of sausage meat, which makes it difficult to dispose of inex-

pensive beef, for which there is no sale to consumers.

The absence of Government demand and the virtual cessation of exports are responsible for larger supplies of beef than were on the market a year ago.

Beef prices in December were affected by hides, but the hide market in January showed strength.

The Government has sold considerable quantities of frozen beef in carload lots to dealers. Large stocks of the so-called surplus U. S. Government beef are still on hand, and will probably be disposed of in the near future. Until this beef is out of the way it is bound to have a depressing influence upon the market.

### The Shortage of Refrigerator Cars.

An extreme shortage of refrigerator cars has affected all packers. Although some report satisfactory trade, other plants have been unable to run at full capacity because they could not get cars in which to ship beef. This has been true particularly during the latter part of the month. The shortage has been attributed to heavy storms and lack of motive power, which have delayed and stopped car movements.

The rail situation seems to have become more favorable for easy marketing of stock during January than in December, with the consequent possibility that more animals will be marketed.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second of a series of monthly surveys of the livestock and meat situation from the standpoint of the meat packer, as represented by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Packers constantly receive inquiries from livestock producers asking for their opinion on market conditions. This is one of the many ways in which the Institute will endeavor to promote closer co-operation between producer and packer.)

## Meat Packers' Output and Profits in 1919

The meat packing industry of the United States had an output last year exceeding five billion dollars in value. The rate of profit on this output averaged not more than 1½ cents on each dollar of sales.

These figures apply to plants under federal inspection, numbering more than 500, and widely and diversely owned. They were compiled by the Institute of American Meat Packers from figures furnished by its members.

The statement of the Institute says:

"Annual reports of packing companies up to this time indicate that the meat packing industry in the United States during the year just closed showed an output of products having a value in excess of \$5,000,000,000. It is estimated that the rate of profit throughout the industry averaged not more than a cent and a half on each dollar of sales.

"The estimate of the average rate of profit is based on reports publicly announced, and on estimates furnished by members of the Institute of American Meat Packers in several parts of the country. It is a fair assumption that no other industry operates on such a narrow margin of profit. This profit comes to only a fraction of a cent per pound of product.

"The figures given here apply only to those plants conducting slaughtering or packing, or both, under federal inspection. Such plants are widely distributed and diversely owned. The number of companies operating slaughtering or packing establishments under federal inspection is more than half-a-thousand.

"In addition, there are many hundreds of establishments which do not carry on an interstate business, and hence are not subject to federal inspection. The total number of slaughtering and packing establishments at the last date for which federal census figures are available was 1,791."



## GERMAN AGRARIANS DEMAND WORLD PRICES

### Government Holds Profiteering Farmers Responsible

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Berlin, Jan. 12, 1920.

The National Assembly, reconvening tomorrow, is confronted with an Agrarian movement aiming at raising the prices of all agricultural products to the level of the world markets. On the day of adjournment this question led to an acrimonious debate in the Assembly, in which representatives of the Conservative group and spokesmen for the government participated.

Robert Schmidt, minister for national economy, takes the stand that restoration of world prices is merely a euphemism designed to cloak greed and profiteering.

The Agrarian retort is that the present system of control forces producers and consumers to evade the law. They point out that a farmer gets more for the skin of a calf he sells surreptitiously than he would get for the whole calf—meat, skin and bones—delivered to the lawful authorities as prescribed by law.

The Agrarians, with glee undisguised, point to the famous "strike" of Berlin restaurateurs and dining room proprietors, who actually struck for the right to evade the law, saying they could not possibly procure the meat and other food needed in their business in a legal manner.

Infant mortality, enormously increased as a result of the milk shortage, was attributed to the prevailing system by the Agrarians, while the government charged it up to the account of profiteers and usurers, protected by the former imperial government, controlled by Agrarian interests.

While the government's charge, impugning the patriotism of the Agrarian element which, its opponents say, always claimed to have a first mortgage on patriotism, created a tremendous stir, Minister Schmidt figured out what a return to world market prices would cost in marks and pfennigs. The government, supported by the majority parties, has been trying to reduce prices below the world market level, in order to keep the masses in good humor and get them to return to work and stick to it.

Billions of money have been taken out of the national treasury to pay part of the cost of food and to keep prices down, as far as the consumers are concerned. He compared the present "low" prices to those that would prevail should the free play of economic forces be restored, a condition called "ideal" by the Agrarians.

Most of the hot talk in the Assembly was for political effect, of course. Sensible men who understand trade and finance know these two facts:

#### Facts Which Must Be Faced.

1. The present system of keeping prices of food down is a makeshift at best, a makeshift of doubtful value. The only excuse for its introduction was the speculation that it would put an end to the endless spiral of climbing prices and would start the downward procession. In this the experiment has failed utterly. The endless spiral is still going up.

2. Germany is bound to have the world

market prices restored, in the end, if there ever is to be peace at all. The return from subsidy and artificial deflection may be a painful operation, but it cannot be avoided. Politicians may fulminate, governments may condemn and prescribe, demagogues may rave or prate; the eternal laws of economy will rule just the same.

#### Meatless Days An After-War Joke.

Talking about government regulation reminds one of a fine piece of control which is still on the statute books, although almost forgotten. As a matter of fact two meatless days per week are still supposed to be in force in Germany. Two meatless days! Such is the irony of fate. How glad the Germans would be if two meat-

less days were all they had to contend with!

It is true, there was indignation when meatless days were first introduced, 'way back in 1915. People became used to them, in the course of time, and when the meat rations became so small that people were glad to have meat on only one day per week, they forgot all about those exasperating Tuesdays and Fridays.

Ignorance is bliss. People were almost happy in the belief they could eat meat whenever they liked—provided they could buy or steal it—when suddenly some two-by-four bureaucrat thought of digging up the old rule and issuing an ukase enjoining all butchers, grocers and delicatessen dealers to close their stores on Tuesdays and Fridays. Any one violating the law will not only be punished, but his stores of food will be seized besides.

The people are enraged. The press is frothing at the mouth. Ministers of state

(Continued on page 34.)

## Kansas Law to License Meat Industry

The legislature of the state of Kansas has enacted a law providing for the licensing and regulation of all meat packers, renderers, and any others doing business in meat food products within the state. Under this law a license must be applied for within 90 days, and without it business cannot be done in the state.

The enforcing authority is a state livestock bureau of three members, one being the state livestock sanitary commissioner, the other two being appointed by the governor. These commissioners are to keep all their records in the office of the state livestock sanitary commissioner, and are to serve without salary. They may make such regulations for the control of the industry as they see fit, and if these regulations are not complied with, they may revoke any license and prevent the licensee from doing further business in the state.

Appeal from any ruling may be taken to the new state industrial court, recently created, the three members of which are to be appointed by the governor, and further appeal may be taken to any competent state court. Penalties of \$1,000 fine and a year's imprisonment are provided for violation of terms of the law. The board has power to summon witnesses and seize records at any time.

The text of the measure, which affects every packer, slaughterer, renderer, sausage-maker, etc., within the state, as well as stock yards and live stock traders, is as follows:

#### Text of the New Law.

"An act in relation to live stock and live-stock products, providing for the regulation of the business of persons, firms, associations and corporations engaged in the sale or handling of live stock, or the manufacture of products therefrom for food or other purposes, the creation of the Kansas live stock bureau for the enforcement of this act, and prescribing penalties and duties upon such persons, firms, associations and corporations, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act, and repealing original sections 11107, 11108, 11109, 11110, 11111, 11112, 11113, 11114 of the General Statutes of Kansas, 1915.

"Section 1. The transaction of the businesses or the carrying on of the operations mentioned and defined in section 2 of this act are hereby determined and declared to be of public interest and to specially and directly affect the public health, safety, comfort and general welfare thereof, and are hereby declared subject to reasonable supervision by the state, as herein provided, for the purpose of protecting the public health, safety, comfort and general welfare, and that such regulation is necessary to prevent the undue, unnatural and unreasonable restriction of and hindrance and injury to the domestic commerce of the state in such industries, and the prevention of fraud and oppression upon the public in the carrying on of such businesses and industries by the persons, firms, or corporations defined in said section 2 of this act.

"Sec. 2. Any person, firm, association or corporation engaged in the businesses or industries herein described and defined are hereby declared to be subject to the terms, conditions and regulations prescribed in this act, and wherever said businesses or industries, or any other trade terms used in this act, are referred to, such names and terms shall be construed in accordance with the following definitions, to-wit:

"(a) 'Packer' is any person, firm, corporation or association which is engaged in the business of slaughtering live stock and in the preparation of flesh or flesh products, for use as food, from said live stock.

"(b) 'Stockyards' shall include every place, establishment or facility commonly known as stockyards, conducted or operated for compensation or profit, consisting of pens and their appurtenances, loading and unloading facilities, and used as a public market place for live stock.

"(c) 'Live stock trader.' Any firm, person, corporation or association engaged in buying or selling live stock on a regularly organized exchange or public market.

"(d) 'Licensee' shall mean any person required to obtain a license under the provisions of this act.

"(e) 'Live stock' shall be construed to include the following animals: Horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and dead or living game.

"(f) 'Rendering plant' shall include all places or plants operated for the manufacture of oils, greases, commercial fertilizer, or other commercial products not suitable for food, from the carcasses of animals included in the definition of this act as live stock.

(Continued on page 43.)



## PACKERS GATHER ON THE PACIFIC COAST

### Institute Has Midseason Meeting at San Francisco

(By Telegraph to The National Provisioner.)

San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 3, 1920.

The Institute of American Meat Packers held its first midseason conference, or convention, at San Francisco on the first two days of this week. The meeting was planned for the benefit of the packinghouse and allied interests of the Pacific Coast, to inform them more fully of the scope of the Institute and its plan of work for the future. The program, which was in the hands of Vice-president Charles S. Hardy of San Diego, himself a Pacific Coast packer, carried out this idea admirably. The result was renewed enthusiasm for co-operation among the meat interests of the entire country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The meeting was called to order on Monday by Vice-president Hardy, who presided

licitly work of this committee. There was a general and lively discussion of these subjects before adjournment for the day.

#### British Food Official Is Speaker.

At the Tuesday session Vice-president Hardy introduced Robert Graham, of Manchester, England, head of the British Ministry of Food in the United States, who was in San Francisco as the special guest of the Institute. Mr. Graham was warmly received and made an interesting address on the general food situation. He explained the present method of British buying of meats, and also discussed the exchange situation, severely criticizing those who are speculating in foreign exchange. He said a great many complimentary things about America and its meat industry, and made a big personal hit with those present.

The report of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice was read by Secretary Gould in behalf of Chairman W. B. Farris of Chicago, who could not be present. The report was a revelation of the real "packers' service" work which the Institute is doing and planning to do in so many directions, and was listened to with the greatest interest, and commented upon with enthusiasm.

This report outlined a comprehensive program of practical work which the Committee is taking up and the results of which will be available to all Institute members. The subjects include labor-saving devices in the packinghouse, methods of figuring refrigeration, steam and power cost; dead cost of cattle, hogs, sheep and calves; conserving edible and inedible products; yields and shrinkages; chemical control of product, sanitation, building maintenance, and many other topics.

#### To Work Through The National Provisioner.

The Committee also announced that it would answer questions concerning matters of packinghouse operation through the official organ of the Institute, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and that its members would contribute their services in this way through THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S page entitled "Practical Points for the Trade." The members of this committee are W. B. Farris, general superintendent, Morris & Co., chairman; M. D. Harding, general superintendent, Armour & Co.; Jacob Moog, vice-president, Wilson & Co.; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent, Allied Packers, Inc.; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent, Swift & Co.; John Robertson, general superintendent, Miller & Hart, Inc.

"Industrial Safety as a Business Asset," was the subject of an address by Will J. French, head of the Industrial Accident Commission of California, which showed the practical value to the packer of a "safety first" policy.

David J. Stollery, secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association, was given a hearty welcome and made an address counseling closer co-operation in California between livestock interests and meat packers.

Edward Convey, a leading retail meat dealer of San Francisco, appeared for the retail butchers and gave their side of the story, denouncing indiscriminate talk of "profiteering" and putting the blame on the cost of high living.

#### Resolutions Offer Packers' Co-operation.

Resolutions presented by the committee, which were unanimously adopted, cover a range of subjects.

They extended to the American National Livestock Association and the National Woolgrowers' Association the offer of the hearty co-operation of the Institute on their "eat more beef" and "eat more lamb" campaigns.

They suggested that Congress pass legislation regarding the railroads which should be the exact antithesis of the Plumb plan.

The Railroad Administration was requested to repeal its recent action cancelling the right of roads to refund caretakers' fares; this was in the interest of livestock shippers.



CHARLES S. HARDY,  
San Diego, Calif.,  
Vice-President of the Institute.

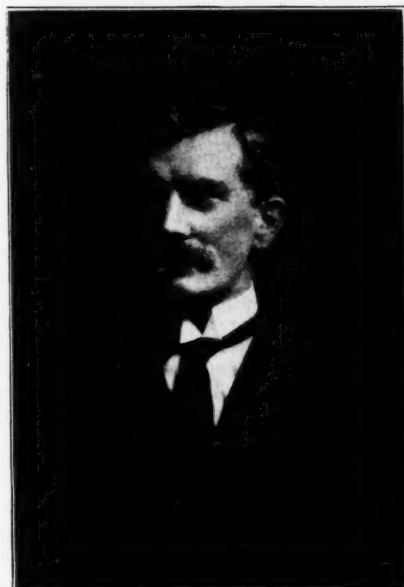
throughout the sessions. Secretary Robert G. Gould of the Institute explained the purposes of the meeting. Secretary Edward F. Trefz of the Commercial Federation of California welcomed the packers in behalf of the business interests of the Coast. He made an impassioned plea for more general interest of business men in politics.

After the appointment of committees there were several short inspirational talks.

T. W. Taliaferro, vice-president of Hammond, Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich., told those present how the meat packers of the country had learned to co-operate through their trade association.

"Making the Most of Our Resources," was the subject of a talk by Arthur D. White, of Swift & Company, Chicago. Both told of the value of Institute work in the past and plans for the future.

"The Packer and the Public" was discussed by Pendleton Dudley, director of the Committee on Public Relations of the Institute, who reviewed the extensive pub-



ROBERT GRAHAM,  
Manchester, England,  
Head British Ministry of Food in U. S.

Another resolution suggested that an opportunity be given for trying out the so-called Palmer court decree relating to certain large packers, without regulatory legislation at this time.

A resolution was also adopted suggesting that the Institute establish an office at San Francisco, with an assistant secretary in charge, to look after the interests of the Pacific Coast.

There was a dinner on Tuesday evening which afforded a fitting wind-up to the occasion. Secretary Gould officiated as toastmaster and the program was replete with interesting talks and musical features. Robert Graham responded in very happy fashion, and other good responses were made by Messrs. J. C. Good of Los Angeles, Washburn, Convey, Hardy and others. G. J. Lomen, of Nome, Alaska, a reindeer specialist, gave an interesting talk, as did James H. O'Brien and Samuel Hartridge, friends of Vice-president Hardy. Mr. Hartridge, who is a prominent attorney and

(Continued on page 44.)

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### MAKING WILTSHIRE BACON.

A subscriber who is just going into the field with a new plant writes as follows: Editor The National Provisioner:

We would like all the information you can give us as to the manufacture of Wiltshire bacon, so as to meet the requirements of the present day English market; the most desirable weights and classes of hogs; averages in best demand and how fat they will be accepted; how they should be cut, cured and packed; whether they should be scalded or scorched, etc.

First of all in the manufacture of Wiltshires comes the selection of the hogs. Lean hogs of the Yorkshire type, weighing alive from 160 to 210 lbs., are the most desirable for Wiltshires. Yield of Wiltshires is about 58 per cent of the live weight of the hog.

Singed and scalded Wiltshires are both manufactured, but the demand of the English market is much greater for singed Wiltshires.

After scalding and cleaning, and before singeing, inspection should be made as to the fitness of the hog for Wiltshires, and if not suitable do not singe, as singed meat is not desirable for any other purpose than Wiltshires. All torn skins, bruises, over and under weights are rejected.

The singeing process is the next operation. This may be done on a small scale by hand, using a blow torch, but this method is very slow and unsatisfactory. The modern way, putting the hogs through the regulation all-burning singeing machine, is the method used by all up-to-date singers. Hogs are properly singed when the outer layer of skin is carbonized so that it can be readily removed by scraping with knife or scraper.

After the singeing process the hogs are sprayed with or immersed in water to facilitate removing the carbonized skin. A simple method of testing is to prick the skin with a toothpick, and if it penetrates easily the hog is properly singed. The

backbone is raised and removed on the killing floor.

After being properly chilled, the hogs are cut as follows: hind feet sawed off at knee joint; aitch bone removed; tail bone sawed down even with side; front foot cut off at first joint; breast bone sawed down even with side; pizzle pocket trimmed out; neck bone removed and neck trimmed square; tenderloin removed and skirt cut out.

Seedy sows may be used by trimming down, if it is found advantageous to do so.

Pickle-cured Wiltshires are preferable. Pump thoroughly the ham, shoulder and along the loin with full strength brine, to which 2 lbs. double-refined nitrate of soda or a little more saltpetre has been added, to each 10 gallons of brine. Cure in vats,

allowing 6 gallons pickle per 100 lbs. meat. Curing pickle should be full strength brine, to which 5 lbs. of double-refined nitrate of soda or a little more saltpetre has been added to each 50 gallons.

Leave in cure about 20 days. Drain the sides when taken out by piling skin up on racks for 72 hours.

Grade into averages of 5 lbs. range, and according to thickness of fat; respectively, 40 to 45, 45 to 50, 50 to 55, 55 to 60, 60 to 65, 65 to 70, and 70 to 75 averages; and also grade as follows: leanest, fat back under 1 inch thick; lean, fat back over 1 inch to 1½ inch thick; prime, fat back over 1½ inch thick.

Inspect, borax and pack into boxes, rights and lefts, at 500 to 575 lbs. to the box, depending on average. Boxes should be packed so that pressure is necessary to force meat down in order to nail cover on box.

### EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Faris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

### HOW TO HANDLE WEASANDS.

A subscriber in the South writes to The National Provisioner as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In your sausage casing quotations you mention weasands. What are they and how prepared?

The weasand is that portion of the intestine of a beef animal leading from the throat to the paunch. It lies next to the windpipe and is taken from the pluck. After removal it is rinsed with cold water, skinned and put in soak for 30 minutes. Meat adhering to the weasand should be removed and taken to the offal cooler. After the meat is removed the weasand is turned wrong side out, washed, both ends tied, and blown full of air. It is then put in the drying room for 12 hours at a temperature of 120 to 130 degrees Fahr. After drying the weasands are taken out, the ends cut off, and the weasands tied in bundles of 25 each. All weasands ought to be saved in killing. Butchers usually cut about 2 per cent of the weasands.

## The Meaning of Service

The word service is from the Latin word *Servitium*, meaning—"Labor or effort for the benefit of another or at another's command." It is interesting to observe that the meaning is the same today as in the ancient Latin days and that undoubtedly service will be service until the end of time.

We are well equipped to render good service both in evaporator engineering and construction. Our engineers, our co-operative laboratory at the University of Michigan, and our manufacturing facilities are all in a position to render genuine satisfaction. Nor are we alone in our belief. Ask some of those who have bought Swensons repeatedly for many years—Our catalog contains a list.

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years: Edward A. Cudaby, Jr., Cudaby Packing Com-  
pany, Chicago; W. H. Gehrmann, Kohrs Packing Com-  
pany, Davenport, Iowa; Oscar G. Mayer, O. F. Mayer  
& Co., Chicago; R. E. Palne, Houston Packing Com-  
pany, Houston, Tex.; G. F. Swift, Jr., Swift & Com-  
pany, Chicago. For three years: J. Orden Armour,  
Armour & Company, Chicago; Gustav Bischoff, Jr., St.  
Louis Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.;  
J. C. Dold, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.;  
John J. Fein, J. J. Fein & Co., Inc., Philadelphia,  
Pa.; Edward Morris, Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill.

### AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

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TIONAL PROVISIONER, Chicago.

Board of Governors—A. A. Davidson, Davidson Com-  
mission Co., Chicago; F. M. De Beers, Swenson Evapo-  
rator Co., Chicago; W. F. Brunner, Paterson Parch-  
ment Paper Co., Paterson, N. J.; C. V. Brecht, The  
Brecht Company, St. Louis; Horace C. Gardner, Gar-  
dner & Lindberg, Chicago; E. W. Bromilow, Continental  
Can Co., Chicago; C. B. Robinson, J. B. Ford Co.,  
Wyandotte, Mich.; W. J. Richter, Armour Mechanical  
Co., Chicago; J. R. Livezey, Philadelphia, Pa.

### STATE MEAT REGULATION

The state legislature of Kansas has  
stepped in where Congress has refused  
to tread, and has passed a law to regu-  
late all who prepare food from the flesh  
of animals. This law puts all such under  
license, which must be obtained within  
90 days on penalty of \$1,000 fine and a

year's imprisonment, not to mention dis-  
barment from business in the state.

The enforcing authority is a newly-  
created state live stock bureau of three  
members, one the state livestock sanitary  
commissioner, the other two appointed by  
the governor. These three are to serve  
without salary, and are to keep their rec-  
ords and headquarters at the office of the  
state livestock sanitary commissioner.

This board may make such regulations  
as it chooses affecting the conduct of the  
business of any packer, renderer, sau-  
sagemaker or other producer of meat  
foods, and may punish violation of any  
such rules by revocation of license. It  
may also "grant, refuse or revoke" any  
license at its pleasure, subject only to  
review by the newly-created state indus-  
trial court, which the governor also ap-  
points.

Whatever the motive for the enactment  
of such drastic legislation, or however  
beneficent the intentions of the enactors,  
the fact remains that it is drastic and  
dangerous law-making. The meat indus-  
try, nationally the greatest in value of  
production, and as great as any in im-  
portance to the community, is placed in  
the state of Kansas under the almost ab-  
solute domination of a class which is sel-  
fishly interested and which could not be  
blamed for exercising power thus placed  
in its hands to its own advantage.

The fact that the chief member of the  
governing board is the state livestock san-  
itary commissioner, a livestock man ap-  
pointed on nomination of the state live-  
stock association, a private organization,  
is enough in itself to indicate where con-  
trol is intended to lie. The members of  
the board are to have their headquarters  
and keep their records in his office, and  
are to serve without salary. These facts  
speak for themselves.

The second largest meat packing cen-  
ter of the country is located within the  
confines of Kansas. There are many other  
big and active packinghouses within the  
state, and more are being planned at  
other points. The state is dotted with meat  
establishments coming under the terms  
of this law. Whatever may be said to the  
contrary, the fact remains that all this  
industry is placed by this law largely  
within the power of the livestock interests  
of Kansas. They can refuse or revoke a  
license for any meat establishment any  
day they choose to bring the "pressure of  
public opinion" to bear through their  
friends at court, and it will take an ap-  
peal to the courts to reverse such action.

Kansas is a great state, progressive be-  
yond the average. Is such legislation a  
sign of healthy progress? Kansas live-  
stock men rank high in intelligence and  
public spirit. But even such men are hu-

manly liable to take advantage of such a  
temptation as this law holds out to them.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE CRISIS

With the continuation of the fall in for-  
eign exchange a condition prevails which  
causes industrial stocks to waver. Stock  
brokers are establishing prohibitive mar-  
gins for protection, in many instances as  
high as 25 per cent, while many banks and  
brokers are refusing acceptance of foreign  
securities except on the basis of collection.  
British sterling declined to a new and un-  
precedented low level of \$3.18 on Feb. 4.  
French francs declined 40 mills, going to  
.15, and Italian lire dropped 98 mills, going  
to 18.50. In London gold advanced from  
120s. to 125s. 9d.

At London the early part of the week a  
special conference was called by the Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of  
deciding on methods to be adopted to  
strengthen the British pound. Many high  
officials and financiers are reported to have  
attended the meeting, and while no official  
statement was issued it was rumored that  
the following suggestions have been offered  
to offset the rapid decline:

Increased production by the restarting  
and speeding up of the industries of all  
Europe so that exports will patch the vast  
rent torn by the depreciation of the ex-  
change, according to the London "Times."  
Another report is to the effect that the  
British Government is willing to aid a plan  
for financing a loan on behalf of the most  
badly affected countries of Continental Eu-  
rope, if the United States will take the  
lead. However, Austen Chamberlain, Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer, is not likely to go  
outside the pledge he gave the House of  
Commons last year not to commit the  
country to further financial advances with-  
out first consulting Parliament on the  
whole subject again.

In Paris the fall of the French franc is  
blamed on the United States by the press,  
which says that speculation in New York  
is responsible for the collapse, although  
more conservative newspapers meet the sit-  
uation rather squarely and attribute the  
unfortunate state of affairs to the French  
economic situation. The remedies advo-  
cated by prominent French and American  
bankers in Paris, as briefly outlined by  
Evelyn Toulmin, director of Lloyds' Bank  
Association, in his brief resume of condi-  
tions, in which among other things he  
says: "Hard work and economy, restric-  
tions on imports, increased production and  
additional taxation are the only remedies."

Speculation is rife as to the possible re-  
covery or further decline on foreign remit-  
tances, and a general waiting policy ap-  
pears to be evident among bankers and  
brokers, who suggest their belief that a  
crisis is at hand.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Iva Oil Co. has been incorporated at Iva, S. C., with a capital of \$10,000.

Armour & Co. is installing a 600-ton ice machine in its Kansas City, Mo., plant.

The Hoffman Packing & Provision Co. will build a \$15,000 addition to its plant at Denver, Colo.

The Colorado Packing Co. will shortly begin the construction of a new packing plant at Delta, Colo.

The State Packing Co., Raleigh, N. C., will not carry out its plan for a packing-house, and will dispose of its site.

The David Davies Co., Columbus, O., has bought the Denton Bros. packing plant and will consolidate and improve both plants.

The St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., St. Louis, Mo., is making an improvement to its plant involving the installation of a new 600-ton ice making machine.

The Peninsula Packing Co. has been organized with a capital of \$100,000 to succeed the recently organized Scalucci Provision & Packing Co., Iron River, Mich.

The American Dressed Beef Co. has been formed at Boston, Mass., with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are Morris Friedman, Jacob Levenson and Louis Salevetz.

The Rutherfordton Gin & Oil Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 at Rutherfordton, N. C. Those interested are M. L. Justice, R. L. Hampton and C. D. Geer.

The Industrial Transportation Co., which recently took over the Weil Packing Co. at Little Rock, Ark., plans to establish a chain of stores in which it will retail meat at a 10 per cent profit.

Morris & Company's food products warehouse located at 523 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn., suffered a loss approximating \$25,000 by fire on Jan. 29. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Utah County Wholesale Meat Company's packing plant on the outskirts of Provo, Utah, was practically completely destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at approximately \$20,000.

The Higgins Packing Co. of Omaha, Neb., has re-elected W. W. Hoagland of North Platte as president, Walter A. George, Omaha, treasurer, and E. E. Howell, Omaha, secretary and general manager. The company is building an addition to its plant which will quadruple its capacity.

The Sacramento Meat Canning Co., Sacramento, Cal., has just been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. The company will begin the construction of a plant at Sacramento at once. The officers are: C. W. R. Thelan, M. Thelan, F. W. Haley, W.

H. Hawthorne, A. Mutter, and Dr. C. F. Keane.

### DEBATE ON PACKER LEGISLATION.

A feature of the gathering of the Kansas State Livestock Association at Wichita, Kans., last week was a joint debate on the subject of packer legislation, between John A. Edwards, vice-president of the association and a candidate for United States senator, and J. H. Mercer, state sanitary livestock commissioner, on one side, and Prof. L. H. D. Weld, head of Swift & Company's research department, and Dr. R. F. Eagle, of Wilson & Company, on the other. The audience of 600 livestock men listened attentively to discussion on the subject, "Resolved, That Federal supervision of stockyards and packinghouses is necessary to restore confidence in the livestock business." In spite of the natural leanings of the audience, it is reported that Messrs. Weld and Eagle scored strongly for the negative.

### SOUTHWESTERN CATTLEMEN BOLT.

It is reported that the executive committee of the Kansas State Live Stock Association has approved the move on the part of the Texas Cattle Rangers' Association to urge Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and eastern Colorado cattlemen to pull away from the American National Live Stock Association and organize a southwestern federation of cattlemen, with offices in Kansas City, to handle all matters pertaining to the welfare of the range interests.

The plan is said to be that officers in Kansas City should gather all data relative to the industry in the southwest, such as number of cattle on ranges of various kinds, data on feed and water supply, available stock cars for cattle movement, conditions in the corn belt, stock yards conditions, meat trade conditions, etc., and disseminate them to members of the different associations in the federation.

The Kansas Association will send a delegation to Houston, Texas, to the Cattle Raisers' Association, March 15 to 20 to carry on negotiations. Oklahoma and New Mexico will be invited to join in the federation.

### SOUTHERN CATTLEMEN AGAINST.

The Southern Cattlemen's Association, at its annual convention last week at Montgomery, Ala., adopted unanimously resolutions opposing the enactment of the Kenyon-Kendrick bills for licensing the meat packing industry. It was clearly evident that southern cattlemen are as a class opposed to the government running any business that private initiative has in the past directed. In addition to passing the resolution condemning the Kendrick-Kenyon measures, the association passed a resolution favoring the speedy return of the railroads to private ownership.

### LESS MEAT ANIMALS ON FARMS.

The annual census of livestock on farms and ranges of the United States, as of January 1, 1920, was made public this week by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It assumes to show a decrease of 2.2 per cent in hogs, 1.8 per cent less beef cattle, and .5 per cent less sheep than a year ago. Milch cows increased 1.2 per cent in the year.

The figures from this source, which in some quarters are not considered reliable but which are given for what they are worth, compare as follows for the past ten years:

	Swine.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.
1920 .....	72,909,000	23,747,000	44,385,000
1919 .....	74,584,000	23,475,000	45,085,000
1918 .....	70,978,000	23,510,000	44,112,000
1917 .....	67,502,000	22,804,000	41,889,000
1916 .....	67,768,000	22,108,000	39,812,000
1915 .....	64,618,000	21,262,000	37,067,000
1914 .....	58,933,000	20,878,000	35,855,000
1913 .....	61,178,000	20,497,000	36,030,000
1912 .....	65,410,000	20,659,000	37,200,000
1911 .....	65,329,000	20,828,000	39,679,000
	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
1920 .....	48,615,000	21,709,000	4,995,000
1919 .....	48,866,000	21,482,000	4,954,000
1918 .....	48,003,000	21,555,000	4,873,000
1917 .....	47,616,000	21,210,000	4,723,000
1916 .....	48,023,000	21,159,000	4,593,000
1915 .....	49,956,000	21,195,000	4,479,000
1914 .....	49,719,000	20,962,000	4,449,000
1913 .....	51,482,000	20,567,000	4,386,000
1912 .....	52,302,000	20,509,000	4,302,000
1911 .....	53,933,000	20,277,000	4,323,000

### MEAT SUPPLIES IN JANUARY.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at six important centers for January show a considerable decrease in cattle, hogs and sheep receipts at these points, though more calves were marketed. Cattle receipts at six points fell off over 200,000 head compared to a year ago, hog marketing was 750,000 head less, and sheep and lamb receipts over 100,000 less than a year ago.

A summary of receipts at these points, with totals compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	316,786	63,257	1,024,374	289,975
Omaha .....	167,148	.....	349,464	198,670
Kansas City .....	178,228	18,053	215,831	138,136
St. Joseph .....	62,739	7,843	273,576	81,644
Sioux City .....	72,776	2,830	256,509	52,464
Oklahoma City .....	31,905	3,359	27,872	521
Total, Jan. 1920 .....	779,180	97,371	2,247,716	761,410
Total, Jan., 1919 .....	985,441	92,915	2,398,883	873,948

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**MEAT PACKERS**

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Prices at New Low Levels—Trading Active—Stocks Increase—Government Livestock Report Above Expectations.

Conditions in the provision market have been distinctly against values, and have brought a general recession in values with at times heavy liquidation. While the price for product has made new low records for the movement, the price of hogs has been relatively firm. Although there has been some recession from the high price, the market held near 15c a lb. The average last week was higher than the average the preceding week, and the decline from the high point has not been material. [Later hogs broke heavily.]

The fact that hogs have remained steady and the product has shown weakness is rather difficult to explain without a study of the relative returns in packing. Even on the basis of the recent decline in product values the price of hogs worked out about 15c a lb., and the average has only been a little above this. This shows that the packers have been making a fair profit at the current quotations, and what they did not sell at the current cash prices for immediate distribution has been hedged, it is claimed, by sales in the forward deliveries.

Average prices of livestock show for the past week a general gain on all livestock compared with the preceding week. The prices of cattle and hogs are below last year. The comparative quotations follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week .....	\$15.40	\$13.70	\$13.35	\$20.80
Previous week .....	15.25	13.65	12.20	19.65
Cor. week 1919 .....	17.51	15.50	10.30	16.10
Cor. week 1918 .....	16.20	12.35	12.75	17.25
Cor. week 1917 .....	11.70	10.40	10.85	14.15
Cor. week 1916 .....	7.90	8.25	7.00	10.65
Cor. week 1915 .....	7.00	7.80	6.15	8.95
Cor. week 1914 .....	8.55	8.30	5.35	7.45
Cor. week 1913 .....	7.80	7.00	5.45	8.40
Cor. week 1912 .....	6.24	6.60	4.10	6.15
Cor. week 1911 .....	7.59	6.20	4.15	6.15
Av. 1911 to 1919 .....	\$10.05	\$ 9.25	\$ 7.40	\$10.60

### Livestock Census a Surprise.

The most interesting news of the week was the government report of farm ani-

mals. Reports issued by private authorities have persistently claimed a very heavy falling off in hogs compared with last year, and also an important falling off in beef cattle. The government report showed only a small falling off in hogs and cattle, about half of that estimated by private authorities. The combined total of food animals, swine, milch cows and other cattle make a grand total this year of 141,041,000, against 143,144,000 last year, a net loss of only about 2,000,000 head between the two years. Including sheep, the grand total this year is 189,656,000, against 192,010,000 a year ago. If these figures are to be accepted as reliable, the decrease on the basis of the total number of food animals, including sheep, is so very small as not to be a serious factor in the supply.

As the decrease in the packing this season since November 1st has been about 2,500,000 hogs, it would appear from this that the decrease in the supply of hogs has already been reflected in the kill, and that for the balance of the season the packing ought not to vary a great deal from a year ago. With the exception of last year the number of hogs reported was a record one, and the number of cattle a record one, while the number of milch cows exceeded last year. The number of sheep has been materially exceeded in previous years. These figures of farm animals do not include the number of livestock in villages and cities, which would add quite a number additional to the total. In 1910 the number of cattle in cities and villages was 1,879,000, swine, 1,288,000, and sheep 390,000.

### What Stocks of Provisions Show.

The monthly report of provision stocks was quite a surprise to the trade, although there was some indication as to what was to be expected. The showing in January was a natural reflection of the usual operation during the winter packing months, and was foreshadowed by the December statement. It is also the period of the year when stocks should increase, and in the past few years there has been a very heavy gain from the late fall until March. The gains in stocks throughout

the country have been around 500,000,000 lbs. from the low of the late fall to the high at the end of the packing season. Whether the increase this year will be as large as that remains to be seen, but the influences at work are extremely important.

While it is true that the domestic consumption has undoubtedly kept up at last year's level, and probably will keep up on account of the business conditions, there is uncertainty as to any gain in exports. The reports as to business activity and employment would point to a large domestic distribution. A report issued a short time ago claimed that there were not 25,000 idle workmen in the United States.

The situation as to exports, however, is extremely discouraging. The break in foreign exchanges to the extremely low point of \$3.18 for sterling, and the demoralized position of continental exchange, mean that nothing can be bought excepting the greatest necessities. Recently reports have been persistent that a large amount of product, particularly provisions, had been shipped over to the other side on consignment and was not selling. A prominent exporter in New York, just returned from Scandinavia, emphasized these conditions, and the situation seems to be reflected in the small volume of current business being done, and the moderate exports from week to week.

The situation has got to such a point that reports have been to the effect that banks are becoming more and more unwilling to buy exchange, and some have been willing to handle business only on the basis of acceptance for collection, the shipper taking all the risk of further decline.

The Chicago stocks of provisions showed a total of lard nearly double that of last month, although the total was somewhat less than last year. The figures for Chicago follow:

	Feb. 2, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1920.	Feb. 1, 1919.
Mess pork, reg., bris.	7,329	4,132	1,802
Other pork, bris.	46,706	40,810	39,401
Lard, new, lbs.	31,381,563	12,131,224	23,246,079
Lard, old, lbs.	2,074,060	2,203,510	5,896,722
Other lard, lbs.	9,601,949	7,244,158	23,311,402
Short rib sides, lbs.	6,321,503	2,738,441	1,225,948
Short cl. sides, lbs.	4,044,266	3,763,540	4,577,601
Ex. sh. clear sides.	1,195,827	1,021,144	2,096,593
Total meats, lbs.	134,336,849	117,738,849	148,960,128

**PORK**—The market was dull and featureless the past week as far as demand

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was concerned. The western market was weak, while at New York prices were barely steady. Mess pork at New York was \$44@45, nominal family \$52@53, and short clear \$43@50. At Chicago cash pork was quoted at \$40.

**LARD**—The market was very weak both at New York and at Chicago. Demand for both domestic and export was lacking and with stocks accumulating prices dropped sharply. At New York prime western was quoted at \$22@22.10, middle west \$21.80@21.90, city 21½@21¾c, refined to continent 26c, South America 26¼c, and Brazil kegs 27¼c. At Chicago cash lard was quoted at \$2.15, off the May.

**BEEF**—The market was dull and featureless and about steady. Mess was quoted at \$16@18, packet \$18@20, family \$22@24, and extra India mess \$43@45.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Exports of meats and meat products during the month of December, 1919, were reported by totals in the last issue of The National Provisioner. Herewith are given the detailed figures of exports for that month by countries of destination, where given, including some items which did not appear in last week's table, such as tallow, oleomargarine, mutton, sausage, stearin, etc. These figures would not ordinarily be available for the information of the trade for another month at least. They are as follows:

BEEF, CANNED:	Pounds.	Value.
France	2,036	\$ 409
Italy	54	16
United Kingdom	1,509,291	620,643
Canada	91,603	31,660
Other countries	283,851	99,660
<b>BEEF, FRESH:</b>		
Italy	90,686	17,930
United Kingdom	1,895,755	330,087
Canada	368,790	49,143
Other countries	3,801,544	801,544

<b>BEEF, PICKLED:</b>		
Belgium	806,908	207,599
Denmark	193,420	49,812
Norway	40,190	7,852
United Kingdom	244,814	48,400
Canada	478,947	46,182
Newfound'd & Labrador	434,230	67,951
West Indies	82,297	13,751
South America	103,900	18,737
Other countries	750,363	18,070
<b>OLEO OIL:</b>		
Denmark	7,554	1,360
France	251,048	66,107
Italy	37,500	7,000
Netherlands	2,186,736	585,458
Norway	574,007	164,173
Sweden	407,135	124,965
Newfound'd & Labrador	181,808	51,947
Other countries	2,362,564	671,733
<b>OLEOMARGARINE</b>		
	1,201,328	359,038
<b>TALLOW</b>		
	2,618,461	533,374
<b>BACON:</b>		
Belgium	6,811,568	1,695,695
Denmark	1,792,126	439,768
France	2,616,408	624,355
Italy	252,223	64,789
Netherlands	18,070,836	4,650,591
Norway	575,963	144,598
Sweden	959,307	260,363
United Kingdom	21,524,305	6,210,810
Canada	1,449,816	348,404
Cuba	2,199,139	545,718
Other countries	2,731,063	739,745
<b>HAMS AND SHOULDERS:</b>		
Belgium	342,848	81,995
France	2,016,523	497,728
Netherlands	1,611,544	445,727
United Kingdom	7,877,515	2,157,119
Canada	74,646	17,187
Panama	29,697	7,901
Mexico	94,423	36,155
Cuba	1,134,796	291,445
Other countries	2,506,305	738,822
<b>LARD:</b>		
Belgium	14,460,840	4,160,509
Denmark	438,796	147,859
France	7,347,652	2,038,948
Italy	706,107	214,177
Netherlands	18,246,299	5,460,381
Norway	11,320	3,115
Sweden	17,662	5,303
United Kingdom	8,965,591	2,534,996
Canada	2,266,641	566,004
Mexico	1,060,473	305,178
Cuba	6,365,526	1,816,962
Dominican Republic	14,641	5,512
Haiti	82,770	27,652
Chile	11,216	3,421
Colombia	9,280	3,282
Ecuador	120,330	35,169
Peru	265,320	83,358
Venezuela	2,900	1,000
British South Africa	3,404	1,279
Other countries	3,248,346	991,297

<b>NEUTRAL LARD:</b>		
Netherlands	224,452	75,897
Norway	18,499	5,734
Newfound'd & Labrador	18,431	6,819
Other countries	31,934	9,928
<b>PORK, CANNED</b>		
	170,501	78,011
<b>PORK, FRESH</b>		
	1,891,854	413,059
<b>PORK, PICKLED:</b>		
France	25,100	4,135
Norway	289,400	75,604
United Kingdom	332,300	72,705
Canada	914,097	205,915
Panama	25,900	5,872
Newfound'd & Labrador	302,815	76,718
British West Indies	54,165	10,371
Cuba	1,022,718	229,169
British Guiana	16,000	3,513
Dutch Guiana	6,700	1,948
Other countries	1,136,355	185,798
<b>LARD COMPOUNDS:</b>		
Netherlands	485,304	122,417
Norway	90,000	22,917
United Kingdom	67,242	20,412
Panama	81,109	20,083
Mexico	455,694	118,729
Trinidad	46,420	13,268
Cuba	838,350	212,473
Haiti	74,922	22,092
Chile	1,800	574
Philippine Islands	44,720	12,522
Other countries	422,811	121,417
Mutton, except canned	314,613	57,981
Sausage, canned	689,000	156,881
All other sausage	1,362,142	569,561
Sausage casings	2,990,383	704,776
Stearin from animal fats	2,267,736	486,379
All other meat products canned		376,429
All other		524,765

#### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.—F. Wilson & Co., Inc., and Wilson & Co., and Albert Lea Packing Co., Inc., Faribault, Minn.; \*Valley Packing Co., Salem, Ore.; \*The Northern Packing Co., Grand Forks, N. D.; \*Thrifty Packing Co., Inc., Pacific avenue, Dallas, Tex.; Baltimore Butterline Co., 20-24 Wilkens street, Baltimore, Md.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn.—A. A. Fink & Sons, Inc., 129-131 Belmont avenue, Newark, N. J.; Kansas City Packing Co., Kansas City, Kans.; Licht Bros., 74 Concord street, Pawtucket, R. I.

\*Slaughtering conducted.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Jan. 31, 1920, are reported as follows:

PORK, BBLs.	Week ended Jan. 31, 1920.	Week ended Feb. 1, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to Jan. 31, 1920.
United Kingdom	625	104	4,082
Continent		450	351
So. and Cent. Amer.		1,301	2,301
West Indies		295	2,028
Brit. N. A. Colonies		130	49
Other countries			
Totals	625	2,280	9,236

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	Week ended Jan. 31, 1920.	Week ended Feb. 1, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to Jan. 31, 1920.
United Kingdom	31,880,800	17,232,750	26,564,200
Continent	8,800,200	34,898,370	175,933,800
So. and Cent. Amer.		41,140	210,910
West Indies		903,465	1,450,738
Brit. N. A. Colonies		55,587	190,087
Other countries	135,000	70,291	198,430
Totals	40,876,000	53,201,603	443,607,165

LARD, LBS.	Week ended Jan. 31, 1920.	Week ended Feb. 1, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to Jan. 31, 1920.
United Kingdom	4,157,400	8,533,600	39,618,600
Continent	6,229,132	1,382,519	124,584,576
So. and Cent. Amer.		453,227	633,983
West Indies		467,823	1,432,617
Brit. N. A. Colonies		31,820	46,770
Other countries	5,600	49,960	78,932
Totals	10,392,132	10,918,949	166,413,487

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	625	17,523,000	5,757,132
Portland, Me.		2,145,000	161,000
Boston		6,344,000	1,925,000
Philadelphia		11,853,000	40,000
Baltimore		721,000	475,000
St. John, N. B.		2,250,000	2,034,000
Total week	625	40,876,000	10,392,132
Previous week		22,805,600	4,498,596
Two weeks ago		35,037,800	18,131,356
Cor. week, 1919		53,201,602	10,918,947

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1919, to Jan. 31, 1920:

	1919 to 1920.	1918 to 1919.	Change.
Pork	1,847,200	2,347,400	↓500,200
Bacon and hams	443,607,165	316,514,604	↑127,092,471
Lard	166,413,487	104,693,909	↑61,719,788

†Decrease. ‡Increase.

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market for tallow the last week has been a little more active, with the undertone weak and prices declined  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c a lb. from the level of a week ago. On Tuesday there were sales of 300,000 lbs. of city special loose at 16c to a prominent local soapmaker, or a break of  $\frac{3}{4}$ c a lb. from the previous sales, while on Wednesday 200,000 lbs. sold at  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c, also to a soapmaker. The demand has been slow, and in order to effect sales concessions had to be made. The weakness in oils and greases has checked the buying to a large extent and has caused some apprehension among holders, while the demoralization in exchanges has completely shut off the export outlet and created a very bearish feeling among the trade. At New York City prime city tallow was quoted at  $14\frac{3}{4}$ c nominal, special loose  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c sales, and edible  $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at  $16\frac{1}{2}$ @ $16\frac{1}{2}$ c, and edible at  $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ $18$ c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market the past week has been very quiet, but the undertone was easier and prices were nominally  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower, influenced by the break in tallow and cotton oil, and the lack of demand. Offerings are not large, but outside conditions were more or less influential during the week. At New York City oleo was quoted at  $20\frac{1}{2}$ c nominal, while at Chicago oleo was quoted at  $20\frac{1}{2}$ @ $21$ c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market was dull and easier with other oils, although a fair demand existed for the higher grade oil. At New York extra oleo was quoted at  $27\frac{1}{2}$ c and at Chicago at  $27\frac{1}{2}$ @ $28$ c.

**GREASE.**—The market for grease the past week was weaker, influenced greatly by the slow demand from consumers and the sharp break in the tallow market. At New York yellow grease was quoted at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13$ c and choice house at  $12\frac{3}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{4}$ c, while at Chicago yellow was quoted at  $15$ @ $15\frac{1}{2}$ c and house at  $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $15$ c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market was very quiet, and barely steady.  $20^\circ$  coal test was quoted at  $\$2.20$ @ $2.25$ ,  $30^\circ$   $\$2.15$ @ $2.20$ , and prime at  $\$1.75$ @ $1.90$ .

### DEC. OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of December, 1919, was 18,298,321 pounds uncolored and 375,634 pounds colored, a total of 18,673,955 pounds. This is a quarter of a million pounds more than the output for the preceding month and about the same as the same month a year ago. Renovated butter produced in the Chicago district in December totalled 203,542 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
December, 1918	18,942,583
January, 1919	21,528,873
February	10,241,265
March	14,963,527
April	16,578,853
May	16,184,166
June	9,236,138
July	11,542,114
August	13,139,797
September	13,223,982
October	17,821,072
November	18,436,966
December	18,673,955

### OCTOBER OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of October, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was

720,084 pounds colored and 35,072,488 pounds uncolored, or a total of 35,792,572 pounds. This was over seven million pounds greater than the production for the preceding month, and the heaviest month's production since January, 1919. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last seventeen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
June, 1918	16,588,713
July	18,153,084
August	19,441,658
September	29,753,466
October	46,917,615
November	33,292,499
December	36,381,959
January, 1919	37,818,822
February	15,986,372
March	28,531,579
April	32,279,199
May	27,868,417
June	20,234,177
July	22,938,064
August	24,438,506
September	28,681,374
October	35,792,572

### VEGETABLE OILS IN HOLLAND.

In a report reviewing the market for oilseeds and vegetable oils in the Netherlands, U. S. Trade Commissioner Arthur H. Redfield says:

The trade in oilseeds and vegetable oils in the Netherlands occupies a position of the first rank. In pre-war days the country imported annually oilseeds to an average value of  $\$40,000,000$ , and vegetable oils to a value of  $\$14,000,000$ ; and exported annually oilseeds to an average value of  $\$22,500,000$ , and vegetable oils to a value of  $\$8,000,000$ . These figures, it must be understood, are based on arbitrary official valuations, which in many cases are below the actual market prices of the time. They will give, however, some idea of the magnitude of the trade.

Needless to say, the war played havoc with this trade. In 1917, the only year for which complete statistics based on actual values are available, oilseeds were imported to a value of  $\$17,888,284$ , and vegetable oils to a value of  $\$20,767,329$ . The exports of oilseeds were valued at  $\$1,645,$

345, and of vegetable oils at  $\$428,922$ . The only increase over the figures of 1914 was in the imports of vegetable oils, which was to make up for the deficiencies of domestic manufacture.

The manufacture of vegetable oils in the Netherlands likewise assumes large proportions. The margarine industry, which exported from 1915 to 1917 over 142,000 tons of margarine, annually calls for considerable quantities of edible oils. Dairy farming requires large amounts of oil-cake; the linseed oil derived as a by-product is readily absorbed by the ready-mixed paint industry, and the other oils are used in the manufacture of edible oils, soaps, stearin, candles and varnishes.

The principal raw materials consumed are imported and domestic linseed and rapeseed and imported copra, palm kernels, peanuts and soy beans. Corn is imported in large amounts for direct feeding to live stock; corn oil appears to be scarcely known to the trade. The principal oils entering into Dutch trade are coconut oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, olive oil, palm-kernel oil, patent oil, peanut oil, rapeseed oil, sesame oil, and soy-bean oil.

Rotterdam is the principal port of entry for oilseeds and vegetable oils, receiving in 1917 about 85 per cent of the total import of oils, tar, pitch, and distillates. Amsterdam received barely 2 per cent of the imports in this group.

The United States plays and has played a relatively small part in the trade in oilseeds. Peanuts, which we could supply, are today imported principally from West Africa, either directly or through English and Belgian middlemen; this is partly due, of course, to the reputed higher oil content of the African nut. Linseed comes in greater part from Argentina. Cotton seed does not enter to any great extent into the Dutch imports.

With the exception of cottonseed oil, our place in the Dutch imports of vegetable oils is equally unimportant. Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, and the Dutch East Indies have supplied the Netherlands with oils which in some cases the United States could furnish from domestic raw materials and which our European competitors have in some instances made from American raw materials.

The average annual consumption of lin-



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seed in the Netherlands from 1911 to 1914 was about 175,500 metric tons, of which 8,500 tons were of home production and 167,000 tons of foreign origin. About 30,000 metric tons of rapeseed were consumed during that period, of which 3,000 tons were home grown and 27,000 tons imported. In 1917 home production had reached the point of 4,119 tons, while the net importation had dropped to 8,989 tons. For the consumption of other oilseeds not produced in the Netherlands recourse must be had to the net importation, obtained by balancing imports for consumption with exports out of free trade. According to this method of computation, the Netherlands consumed between 1911 and 1914 a yearly average of 25,000 metric tons of copra, 41,000 tons of peanuts, 26,000 tons of palm kernels, 1,800 tons of almonds, and 29,000 tons of miscellaneous oilseeds.

The following table shows the quantities of various oilseeds imported into the Netherlands during the calendar years given:

Varieties of oil seeds.	1912. Metric tons.	1914. Metric tons.	1916. Metric tons.	1918. Metric tons.
Almonds .....	1,885	1,473	•	•
Copra .....	102,239	110,311	86,185	107
Linseed .....	208,929	261,740	173,077	80
Palm nuts .....	56,863	56,187	33,841	•
Peanut* .....	52,179	64,167	19,072	79
Rapeseed .....	43,049	22,176	16,990	•
Soy beans .....	43,053	19,619	4,389	•
All other .....	86,497	55,581	•	•

\*No data. †Prior to 1917, includes insignificant quantities of ivory nuts.

The following statement shows the importation of oil-bearing seeds into the Netherlands, so far as listed, for the first six months of 1919, with comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1914:

Oilseeds.	January-June, 1914. Metric tons.	January-June, 1919. Metric tons.
Copra .....	55,536	1,875
Linseed .....	168,512	11,838
Palm nuts .....	38,340	4,575
Peanuts .....	59,114	7,195
Rapeseed .....	14,083	832
Soy beans .....	14,463	•

Ninety per cent of the copra imported into the Netherlands in 1913 came from the Dutch East Indies and 8.9 per cent from British India. In the first semester of 1919 the East Indies supplied 50.9 per cent and Great Britain the remaining 49.1 per cent.

Argentina supplied 57.3 per cent of the linseed imported in 1913, Belgium 70.8 per cent, Russia 9.6 per cent, the United States 9 per cent, Canada 7.5 per cent, and British India 4 per cent. In the first six months of 1919 Argentina furnished 84.6 per cent of the linseed, Germany 2.6 per cent, and Belgium 1 per cent.

Of the palm nuts imported in 1913, the free port of Hamburg was shipped 80.9 per cent, the West Coast of Africa 17 per cent, and Belgium 2.1 per cent. Forty-four per cent of the palm nuts imported in the semester ended June 30, 1919, came from British West Africa, 28.6 per cent from Belgian Congo, and 27.2 per cent from Belgium.

The West Coast of Africa furnished 57.2 per cent of the peanuts imported in 1913, Spain 2.8 per cent, and China 9.7 per cent; Belgium, Great Britain, and Hamburg, almost equal shares of 9.3 per cent each. Of the imports of peanuts in the first six months of 1919, Portuguese West Africa sent 53.2 per cent, French West Africa 26.2 per cent, Belgium 8.5 per cent, and Great Britain 2.4 per cent.

Belgium was the source of 30.3 per cent of the rapeseed imported in 1913; Rumania furnished 25.4 per cent, Russia 20.7 per cent, Germany 12.4 per cent, and British India 9 per cent. Ninety-eight per cent of the rapeseed imported in the first half of 1919 was of Belgian origin.

Soy beans in 1913 were imported for the most part from Siberia (92.2 per cent) and Belgium (7.1 per cent). The entire importation of 1917, however, came from the Dutch East Indies.

Of the miscellaneous oilseeds imported in 1913, China supplied 91.6 per cent and Belgium 7.8 per cent.

(To be continued.)

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
New Orleans, La., Feb. 5, 1920.—Prime crude cottonseed oil has not followed New York declines this week and is quoted at 18@18½c bid, 19½@20c asked; offerings light. Off crude easier, at 17½c bid, 18c asked. Basis prime 7 per cent meal \$73. Off meal \$8.50 per unit of ammonia. Hulls active; loose, \$9.75; sacked \$14.50, New Orleans.

### Memphis.

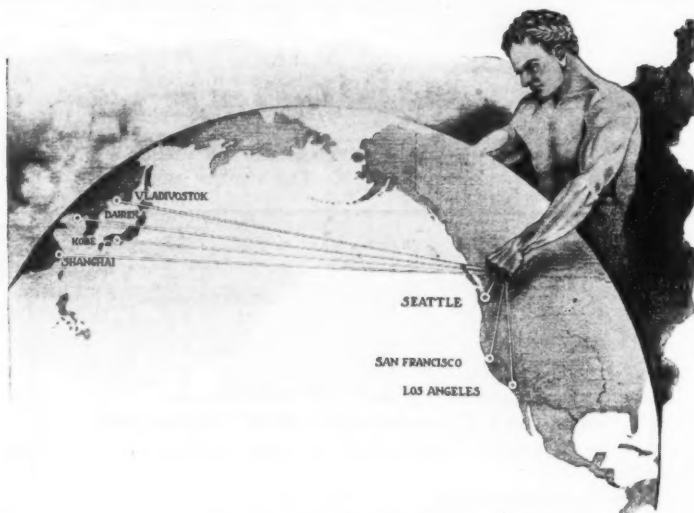
(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1920.—Cottonseed oil market dull. Basis prime crude \$17.75. Good 7 per cent meal dull at \$69.50 @70.00. Hulls strong at \$10.50@10.75, bulk; \$15.50@16.00, sacked.

## CRUSHERS' REORGANIZATION PLAN.

A meeting of the Reorganization Committee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be held at Memphis, Tenn., on February 11, to consider plans for the renaming and reorganization of this association. Vice-president J. C. Lawton of South Carolina is chairman of this committee, and he is expected to outline the general plan for broadening the scope of the oil millers' body at this meeting.

## BUTTER RECEIPTS AND HOLDINGS.

Receipts of butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for last week total 81,036 tubs, as compared with 85,714 tubs for the preceding week, a decrease of 4,678 tubs. Cold storage holdings were decreased 3,155,798 lbs. on the four markets last week, which compared with a decrease of 2,133,674 lbs. the preceding week, and 1,119,638 lbs. last year.



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## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Markets Weaker—Trade Quiet—Exchange Demoralization Affecting Sentiment—Cotton Oil Weak—Crude Oil Strong.**

The market for cottonseed oil the past week has been very active and weak, with trade at times on the largest scale since operations in the market on the New York Produce Exchange were resumed. The market has been under pressure continually, and prices have sold off over 1c a lb. the first few days of this month, and showed net losses of  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. from the high levels of January.

Conditions have been greatly against the sustaining of the market, and as a result the selling has been more or less general. Considerable of the pressure has been in the way of Southern liquidation, while the West and Wall Street interests, as well as houses with cotton exchange connections, have been free sellers, and the local professionals have pounded the market on the weak spots. The buying was largely in the way of short covering, although refiners' brokers have absorbed the majority of the offerings, and have been supporting the market now for the past two or three weeks. The trade is unable to understand why this support should be forthcoming at the present time, and generally it is taken to mean

that the refiners are loaded up with high-priced oil and crude, and are doing all they possibly can to check the downward tendency of the market.

#### All Conditions Are Bearish.

Conditions, however, are very bearish, and there has hardly been a time when conditions were so unanimously against the market. The demand from the domestic consuming trade is almost at a standstill, while the export outlook is very discouraging, as foreign exchange rates continue to seek unheard of discounts, which necessarily means a serious curtailment of foreign purchasing power, and must result in a natural reduction in American exports. Instead of exporting oil, some of the foreign countries, particularly England and Belgium, have been offering some oils for importation into the United States, and while no important business has developed as yet, owing to the large import duties here, it is quite probable that some business will result should exchange continue to decline.

For the first time in the history of the trade cottonseed oil was actually above the cash price of lard in the West, and refined lard at New York was actually 2c. a lb. under the asked price for com-

pound lard. With pure lard at a discount, the consumption of compound has been sharply reduced, and this only means a further curtailment in the domestic consumption of cottonseed oil. During the week the tallow again broke sharply, declining  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c a lb.; oleo-stearine was easier; the Western lard market was demoralized, breaking approximately 4c a lb. from the high of January; while vegetable oils weakened and crude cottonseed oil declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb., with evidence of a less active demand for crude oil from refiners.

#### Disparity of the Competing Fats.

Commission house sentiment and the feeling among local professionals is decidedly against the market, even at the new low levels, based entirely upon the consuming demand and the conditions existing elsewhere in the grease situation. With tallow now cheaper than vegetable oils, the soap makers are buying tallow, and this has naturally created a weaker feeling in the vegetable oils. Cottonseed oil is still relatively high, so that it is quite probable that the stocks of both refined and crude oil will continue to accumulate, and unless the situation adjusts itself in the very near future the prospects are that even with



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the shorter crop this year the carryover of old oil will be heavier than this season.

The consumption of the first six months of the year has been at the rate of nearly a million barrels less than last year, and during the later part of January and early February the demand, if anything, has been smaller, so that distribution will have to increase greatly the balance of the year in order to reach last year's figures. With the export outlook very gloomy, there are many of the opinion that this factor alone will create a

supply large enough to be a drug on the market the balance of the season.

The acreage to the new cotton crop came in for some consideration the past week. Reports from Texas indicated that a smaller acreage will be seeded to feed grains, and that the cotton acreage will be enlarged this year. With the prospects of American grains having to compete with the crops of the world, this move is quite logical, as the world is short of cotton goods and the farmer can rely more upon cotton prices than upon grains for the next year.

The market for crude oil the past week has been very quiet. Sales, however, were made at 19c, or  $\frac{1}{8}$ c under the recent levels. Offerings are not large, but demand is less active, and the market in the Southeast was quoted at  $18\frac{1}{2}$ c bid, offered at 19c. The weakness in foreign exchanges was very influential in all commodities the past week, and attracted much attention in cotton oil, particularly as rumors were current that England would prohibit importation of cotton, and possibly foodstuffs, for a short period in order to correct the weakness in sterling. The reports, however, lack confirmation and in many quarters it was believed that the foreign countries did not want to check the weakness in exchanges, as it limited their buying to actual necessities, and allowed of exportations to the United States on a very favorable basis.

The market for vegetable oils the past week was dull and easier, but trade generally was without feature. The demoralization in exchanges, the weakness in other greases, particularly cottonseed oil and tallow, and the break in lard, has kept the large consumers out of the market, and the buying was only of a hand-to-mouth character. Offerings, however, were rather firmly held. The position of the markets is not healthy. With demand small and imports on the Pacific Coast quite large, there is a surplus of oils on the market, while the export outlet is poor, and in fact there have been offers of oils from England and Belgium for importation here.

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COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions for the week:

Thursday, Jan. 29, 1920.

Market closed active and irregular.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Jan. 29				2100	a 2170
Feb.				2125	a 2160
March	3300	2170	2135	2160	a 2167
May	11400	2204	2174	2197	a 2199
June	800	2201	2200	2200	a 2220
July	9400	2215	2184	2211	a 2215
Aug.				2200	a 2230
Sept.				2175	a 2220
Total sales 26,200 P. Crude S. E. 19c $\frac{1}{2}$ c.					

Friday, Jan. 30, 1920.

Market dull and steady.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Jan. 30				2125	a 2190
Feb.				2125	a 2175
March	1200	2178	2174	2170	a 2178
May	1700	2205	2190	2204	a 2207
June				2205	a 2225
July	4900	2228	2203	2217	a 2219
Aug.				2210	a 2235
Sept.				2180	a 2230
Total sales 8,200 P. Crude S. E. 19c $\frac{1}{2}$ c.					

Saturday, Jan. 31, 1920.

Market dull and steady.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Jan. 31					a
Feb.				2125	a 2160
March	1300	2173	2172	2172	a 2174
May	4300	2210	2200	2206	a 2208
June				2200	a 2220
July	900	2215	2205	2214	a 2216
Aug.				2210	a 2230
Sept.				2280	a 2220
Total sales 6,500 P. Crude S. E. 19c $\frac{1}{2}$ c.					

Monday, Feb. 2, 1920.

Market weak.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Feb. 2				2100	a 2140
Feb.				2100	a 2125
March	4400	2160	2149	2150	a 2153
May	6200	2195	2175	2175	a 2178
June				2180	a 2195
July	8300	2203	2187	2190	a 2191
Aug.				2175	a 2199
Sept.				2150	a 2195
Total sales 19,700 P. Crude S. E. 19c $\frac{1}{2}$ c Nom					

Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1920.

Market weak.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Feb. 3				2000	a 2080
Feb.				2000	a 2080
March	6300	2144	2124	2135	a 2137
May	12600	2166	2149	2155	a 2158
June				2160	a 2175
July	8000	2182	2169	2172	a
Aug.				2160	a 2185
Sept.				2125	a 2170
Total sales 29,700 P. Crude S. E. 18c $\frac{1}{2}$ c.					

Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1920.

Market closed steady.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Feb. 4				2000	a 2100
Feb.				2025	a 2089
March	9500	2120	2050	2099	a 2101
May	20900	2130	2060	2101	a 2103
June				2115	a 2123
July	11600	2152	2100	2123	a 2126
Aug.				2115	a 2150
Sept.				2100	a 2130
Total sales 42,400 P. Crude S. E. 18c $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 19c.					

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COMPLETE**FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE  
OILS: HYDROGENATED OILS, COMPOUND, SALAD  
OILS, MARGARINE, TALLOW AND LARD OILS,  
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**THE V.D. ANDERSON COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A**

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market the past week has been somewhat easier with demand very quiet, owing to the weakness in tallow and cottonoil, the demoralization in exchanges and quite liberal imports on the coast. Large buyers are holding off and what little business is passing is of a hand to mouth character. Sellers' tanks were quoted at 16½@17c, prompt and nearby shipment from the coast, while deodorized at New York was quoted at 21¼@22c and spot oil in barrels 19@19¼c on the spot.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market for peanut oil was very inactive with prices slightly easier. Deodorized at New York was quoted at 27@28c nominal. Oriental oil was a shade lower for the week and quoted at 23½@23¾c in sellers' tanks from the coast.

**CORN OIL.**—The market continues very quiet and generally without feature. Crude corn oil in barrels is quoted at 20½c while refined is held nominal.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market was easier the past week with trade rather slow and with offerings a little larger. Rumors that England and Belgium were offering oil here had some influence on sentiment. Demand on the whole was inactive with buyers apparently awaiting lower levels. Manila oil was offered at 18¼c a lb. in sellers' tanks forward shipment, while prompt shipment was held at 18½c. Ceylon in bbls. at New York was quoted at 18½@19c, and Cochin in bbls. at 20½@21c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market was less active the past week but supplies are not burdensome and as a result prices have been steady. Largoes in casks were quoted at 17¼@18c, nigger at 16¼c, and palm kernels, bbls., 21c.

#### **EBERTS IN HARNESS AGAIN.**

H. F. H. Eberts, the well-known cottonseed products trader of Little Rock, Ark., has been appointed secretary of the Arkansas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, to succeed P. F. Cleaver. Mr. Eberts is a veteran of the cottonseed products industry and has always been actively interested in its welfare.

#### **FINANCIAL**

##### **THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.**

The Board of Directors on February 3, 1920, declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable March 1, 1920, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on February 14, 1920.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.  
RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

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RAPESEED OIL  
CHINA WOOD OIL  
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CHINESE VEG. TALLOW  
WHITE GREEN  
CHINESE ANIMAL TALLOW

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SIAM USUAL RICE  
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MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND  
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED  
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT  
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER  
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED  
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS  
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY  
KINTOKI—LARGE RED  
MURONGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER  
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED  
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS  
PEA BEANS  
SHIROMARU—MARROW  
SOYA  
RANGOON WHITE



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DRIED GINGER  
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TAPIOCA FLOUR  
BEAN FLOUR  
RICE FLOUR  
PEANUTS—  
SHELLED AND UNSHELLED  
WALNUTS  
BEAN CAKE  
CRAB MEAT  
DRIED FISH  
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**MITSUMI & CO., LIMITED**

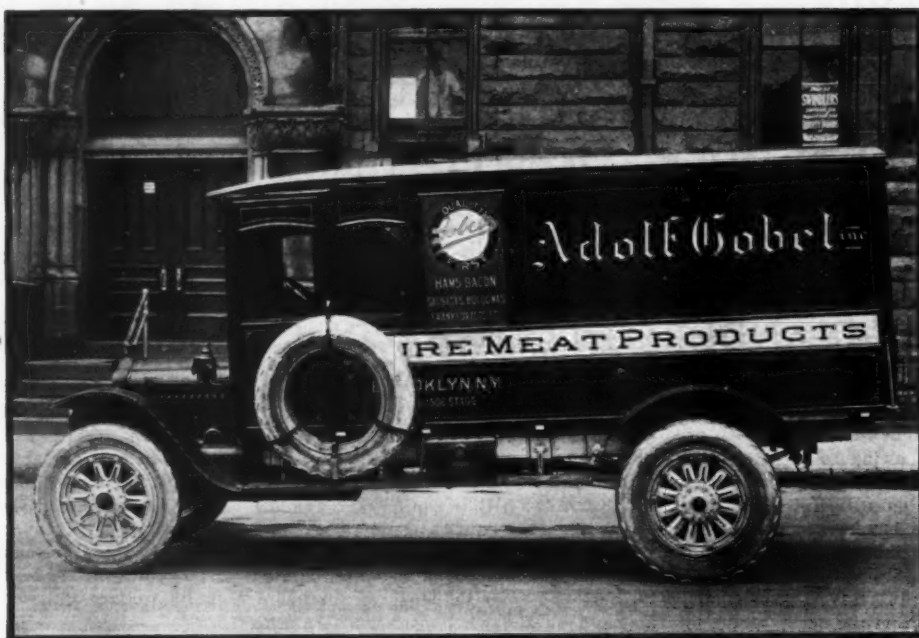
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THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*

# WHITE TRUCKS



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Demoralization in exchange, liquidation of speculative holdings in futures, the heavy break in hogs, increasing stocks of product, and apprehension that the foreign situation would preclude further export business featured the market at the close of the week, with prices showing a little recovery from the demoralized position. Today prices advanced on short covering, with a rally in sterling, and with rumors of a slightly better cash demand.

The drop in exchange automatically stops export business or reduces it to an irreducible minimum. Exporters arriving at New York after European trips claim that there are large stocks on consignment which will be disposed of before fresh business is put through.

The break in hogs reflected the decline in product. Domestic distribution continues good, owing to general employment, and domestic consumption of hog products and beef products has increased materially over last year at this season. Any steadiness in exchange is expected to be followed by a better tone of products.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cotton oil was active and irregular late in the week, the market rallying  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a pound from the low levels, on short covering, buying by Western houses and continued support from refiners. The rally in lard, cotton, sterling and stocks checked selling somewhat, but the locals at New York sold freely on the bulges. Crude oil was relatively firm at  $18\frac{1}{2}$ c bid in the Southeast. Demand from the consuming trade continued slow, and export buying is now out of the question.

Closing quotations on Friday: March, \$21.05@21.06; May, \$21.05@21.09; July, \$21.25@21.28.

### Tallow.

Market dull. City special loose quoted at  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at  $20\frac{1}{2}$ c. Extra oleo oil at  $27\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, Feb. 6, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$21.40@21.50; Middle West, \$21.15@21.25; city steam, \$20.50@20.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; refined continent, \$25.50; South America, \$25.75; Brazil kegs, \$26.75; compound, 24@24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Feb. 6, 1920.—Copra, fabrique, —fr; copra edible, —fr; peanut, fabrique, —fr; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, Feb. 6, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 113s.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Feb. 6, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 126s.; crude, 117s. 6d.

Do you hang carefulness in your locker with your overalls, or do you carry it with you always? asks the National Safety Council.

## PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Feb. 5, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 31c; green hams, 8@10 lb. avg., 29c; 10@12 lb. avg., 29c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 28c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lb. avg., 30c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 26c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg., 26c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 25c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 27c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 26c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg., 26c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs. avg., 29c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; city steam lard, nominal, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; compound, 24c; dressed hogs, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. avg., 25c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 24c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 22c; skinned shoulders, 19@20c; boneless butts, 26c; Boston butts, 22@23c; lean trimmings, 20c; regular trimmings, 15c; spareribs, 19@20c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 8c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 22c.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Jan. 31, 1920:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	35,176
Kansas City	25,311
Omaha	24,280
East St. Louis	20,500
St. Joseph	17,000
Sioux City	17,177
Cudahy	1,012
South St. Paul	14,003
Philadelphia	1,089
New York and Jersey City	8,068
Oklahoma City	3,964

HOGS.	
Chicago	160,800
Kansas City	46,856
Omaha	40,395
East St. Louis	44,441
St. Joseph	53,000
Sioux City	28,237
Cudahy	11,839
Cedar Rapids	12,429
Ottumwa	14,441
South St. Paul	50,382
Philadelphia	7,996
New York and Jersey City	30,445
Oklahoma City	4,015

SHEEP.	
Chicago	42,531
Kansas City	23,029
Omaha	29,077
East St. Louis	15,500
St. Joseph	7,388
Sioux City	201
Cudahy	5,718
South St. Paul	4,737
Philadelphia	21,441
New York and Jersey City	44
Oklahoma City	44

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases by packers at leading centers for the week ending Jan. 31, 1920, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,812	20,800	13,202
Swift & Co.	7,741	19,800	16,020
Morris & Co.	6,776	15,500	7,728
Wilson & Co.	5,406	14,700	5,581
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	844	11,700	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,590	11,500	7,000
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,007	...	...
Brennan Packing Co.	660 hogs;	Miller & Hart,	...
4,000 hogs; Independent Pkg. Co.,	5,000 hogs;	Boyd,	...
Lunham & Co., 10,000 hogs;	Western Packing &	...	...
Prov. Co., 15,400 hogs;	Roberts & Oake,	6,000 hogs;	...
Win. Davies Co., 500 hogs;	others,	19,300 hogs.	...
Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,781	8,417	4,757
Swift & Co.	5,820	9,100	9,425
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	6,457	12,663	10,065
Armour & Co.	6,334	11,750	10,925
J. W. Murphy	...	21,432	...
Swartz & Co.	...	2,682	...
Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,390	9,971	3,290
Fowler Pkg. Co.	1,067	...	1,100
Wilson & Co.	4,877	7,814	5,203
Swift & Co.	5,966	6,671	5,513
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,483	7,195	5,118
Morris & Co.	4,073	9,638	2,709
Others	\$50	146	57

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,200	6,500	2,500
Kansas City	300	1,000	500
Omaha	500	5,000	200
St. Louis	900	4,500	500
St. Joseph	500	2,000	500
Sioux City	1,700	4,500	800
St. Paul	500	2,000	500
Oklahoma City	100	300	...
Fort Worth	500	1,700	...
Milwaukee	...	200	...
Denver	400	...	1,000
Louisville	200	600	100
Wichita	100	200	...
Indianapolis	200	4,000	200
Pittsburgh	300	3,000	800
Cincinnati	500	1,700	...
Buffalo	300	4,800	4,200
Cleveland	400	3,500	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,000	...
Toronto	500	200	...

MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	25,000	43,600	24,000
Kansas City	18,000	10,000	7,500
Omaha	9,000	7,000	7,500
St. Louis	7,000	17,000	2,500
St. Joseph	5,000	7,000	3,500
Sioux City	4,000	6,000	4,000
St. Paul	4,000	10,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	1,700	800	...
Fort Worth	2,500	2,300	...
Milwaukee	700	400	...
Denver	4,000	2,200	7,300
Louisville	500	2,500	200
Wichita	1,300	1,200	200
Indianapolis	1,200	9,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,900	7,500	2,800
Buffalo	2,500	12,000	13,000
Cleveland	1,500	6,500	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	600	2,000	...
Toronto	2,200	400	600

TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	37,000	19,000
Kansas City	11,000	13,000	6,000
Omaha	9,500	14,000	8,000
St. Louis	6,000	15,500	1,500
St. Joseph	3,500	7,500	5,000
Sioux City	5,500	12,000	1,000
St. Paul	3,500	10,000	7,500
Oklahoma City	1,600	800	...
Fort Worth	1,000	200	100
Milwaukee	600	3,000	100
Denver	1,900	1,000	7,000
Louisville	200	1,000	100
Wichita	1,100	800	...
Indianapolis	800	10,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	300
Cincinnati	900	4,000	200
Buffalo	600	5,000	3,200
Cleveland	500	5,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	...
Toronto	500	700	100

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,500	20,000	13,000
Kansas City	10,000	12,000	7,500
Omaha	5,700	12,000	7,500
St. Louis	4,500	17,500	2,000
St. Joseph	4,000	6,000	3,500
Sioux City	4,000	12,000	1,000
St. Paul	4,400	7,000	6,000
Oklahoma City	700	700	...
Fort Worth	1,500	1,400	...
Milwaukee	200	1,500	...
Denver	1,500	1,000	3,000
Louisville	300	1,500	...
Wichita	700	1,400	100
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	500
Cincinnati	400	3,500	200
Buffalo	200	1,500	200
Cleveland	400	4,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	200	2,000	...
Toronto	1,600	1,800	300

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	33,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	3,000
Omaha	4,300	12,000	4,500
St. Louis	2,000	8,000	800
St. Joseph	1,500	3,500	4,000
Sioux City	2,500	11,500	2,500
St. Paul	2,400	6,300	3,500
Pittsburgh	...	1,800	500
Buffalo	200	1,800	1,400
Indianapolis	800	9,000	200
Cleveland	300	3,000	800
Milwaukee	600	2,500	100
Louisville	200	1,200	100
Nashville	200	3,000	...
Cincinnati	700	4,200	200
Oklahoma City	1,200	700	...
Fort Worth	800	3,000	200
Denver	1,300	700	600
Toronto	1,100	1,500	300

FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,500	26,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	10,000	1,500
Omaha	1,700	10,000	2,000
St. Louis	800	6,500	300
St. Joseph	700	1,500	400
Sioux City	1,200	8,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,900	9,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	700	300	...
Fort Worth	800	1,200	300
Milwaukee	100	1,000	...
Indianapolis	600	7,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	300
Cincinnati	500	5,000	200
Buffalo	200	3,000	2,500

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JAN. 31, 1920.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,771	6,635	11,255	14,793
New York	2,091	2,114	2,820	15,652
Central Union	2,206	916	7,076	...
Totals	8,068	9,665	21,151	30,445
Totals last week	7,918	6,408	22,707	31,073

# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet. No business going on in packer hides. Bids at 42c for 6 ft. 2 in. spready steers recently paid, were refused for more of late. This is the only item of interest going around the market. Killers talk last sales figures on their stocks of hides in the absence of interest. Less money probably would be considered should any encouragement be given by tanners, but these buyers are faced with uncertain conditions and are timid about operating without a leader. Native steers are quoted at 40c asked; Texas 34c; butts 35c; Colorados 33c; branded cows 32c; heavy cows 40c; lights 40@41c asked; native bulls 33@35c asked; branded bulls 28@30c as to points and dates.

**COUNTRY HIDES** quiet and featureless. No business transpiring and as a general rule no business being attempted. Local sellers realize the futility of forcing trading. Some outside collectors are offering hides at reductions in efforts to interest tanners, but leather manufacturers absolutely refuse to take on hides even at decidedly bargain prices, owing to the nervousness and uncertainty attendant upon the financial situation. Most operators are decidedly bearish and pessimistic in their views and with this attitude prevalent on the market business will be slow of consummation. Close study of the situation leads well informed operators to opine that dealers with good hides on hand and unsold are not as panicky as sellers who have small stocks or offer goods to be made. The situation is in such a state that accurate quotations are decidedly hard to arrive at. There is a plentitude of sellers and practically no buyers. In addition railroad embargoes have been placed against shipments for the next ten days in order to relieve congestion in the East and to replenish depleted supplies of box cars. All weight hides are quoted entirely nominal at about 30c; heavy steers 34@36c; heavy cows and butts 28@30c; extremes 38@40c asked; branded hides 23@25c flat last paid; country packers 29@31c flat last paid; bulls 26@27c last paid; country packer bulls 30@32c nominal and glues 15@17c.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES** quiet. Twin cities all weight hides are quiet and quoted nominal at about a 30c level for forward goods. Heavy hides are offered out at 30c and lights at 40c for grub free goods. Poorer quality could probably be secured at concessions. Bulls quoted at 25@27c; kipskins quoted at 45c; calfskins 60@65c; horse \$14.00.

**CALFSKINS** weak and lower. One car of local city calfskins sold at 70c. Prior to this business today three cars were moved to two buyers at 75c and one packer sold three cars of January skins at 75c to one of these buyers. The seller of the 70c skins has a policy of selling in advance of collection as his collection system insures a uniform profit on his sales and in accordance with his policy accepted business at 75c and 70c in order to take him ahead to about the middle of this month on his

collections. The two tanner buyers of the skins evidently consider them cheap as evidenced by the quantities moved. Prices on other skins are hard to arrive at in view of these low prices. Outside skins quoted nominal about 67½@70c; countries at 60@65c; deacons \$4.00@4.25; kipskins quoted 55c nominal for first salted city and packer skins; outside cities 50c and countries 45c.

**HORSE HIDES** quiet. Country run of hides quoted at \$13.00@14.00 for business; inside buyers best views. Renderers \$15.00@16.00 last paid inside nearest market. Ponies and glues half; colts \$1.00@1.50.

**SHEEP PELTS** quiet. Market well sold out and last prices quoted as nominal market. Packer sheep and lambskins last realized \$4.30@4.40. Dry skins 42@46c nominal; pickled \$12.00@16.00 dozen. Common goats \$2.25@2.30; angoras \$3.00@3.30.

**HOGSKINS** quiet. Country run \$1.00@1.50 for business as to lots; rejects half, pigskin strips 10½@11c; 2's 9½@10c; 3's 6@7c.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet and easy in tone owing to lack of trading and general unsettled conditions. Tanners are not interested in offerings, feeling that concessions will shortly be in order. Heavy native steers are nominal at 39@40c for business; cows slow and hardly quotable owing to lack of recent trading in the New York quality; butts 34c talked by sellers; Colorados 33c, but no recent movement; bulls 34c last offering by packers. Unsold supplies in the New York market embrace practically all selections in the January goods. Small packer hides unsettled and waiting; no demand at all and indications pointing to a lower level of prices on next movement, although sellers are not openly cutting rates. Bids are solicited on offerings however.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—The situation is quiet and weak. Tanners refuse to bid and it would take substantial concessions to interest them in the market, especially on the poorer quality. Extremes recently sold at 40c for grub free middle Western quality and more are available at this rate without being taken. Poorer lots of extremes sold at 38c freely a few days ago but there is no further demand today at this figure. Butts similarly sold recently at 28@30c as to lot, quality, etc., with the market still easy in tone and tending down. A car of country bulls averaging 71 pounds is offered at 31c, no counter bids returned.

**CALFSKINS**—Market is weak in sympathy with the Western situation but no trading reported. Tanners' ideas are not over \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$9.50 for business the last few days for New York Cities. Outside cities 50@75c less as to lot, with countries at still another 50@75c reduction.

**HORSEHIDES** weak; renderers' horsehides are offered at \$15.00 in New York without being taken. Tanners reducing their ideas and some are out of the market

entirely. Operators look for another slump to develop before the situation firms up.

**IMPORTED DRY HIDES** quiet and weak with the financial situation putting a stop to trading; buyers have reduced their ideas on the common dry hides on spot New York and refuse to bid; they intimate that 44c is the top of their ideas for business as compared with 45c last paid, but they are not reported as bidding even this figure. The situation is a waiting one. Puerto Cabellos, LaGuayas, etc., nominal at usual reduction from Bogotas. River Plate hides slow, no call, market quiet.

**IMPORTED WET SALTED**—Market has sold well during the past day, with business reported in 10,000 Anglo-South American frigorifico steers at \$93.00 Argentine gold, presumably back salting hides, while 4,000 Swift frigorificos sold at \$94.00, January salting; 12,000 Smithfield December steers sold at \$91.00 Argentine gold. Spot hides in New York quiet, waiting, no demand.

## STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

Comparison of holdings of raw hides and skins for December 31, 1919, and November 29, 1919, and also the comparison for December 31, 1919, and December 31, 1918, as reported by packers, dealers, importers and tanners to the U. S. Bureau of Markets, is as follows:

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1918.
Concerns reporting...	1,144	1,156	1,460
Cattle hides.....	7,206,311	6,918,534	6,470,502
Calves and kip skins:			
Calves .....	2,059,794	1,844,737	1,561,959
Kips .....	1,107,801	1,188,173	648,169
Sheep and lamb.....	9,138,679	9,398,712	14,145,682
Pig and hog skins:			
Pieces .....	154,750	64,318	261,025
Strips, lbs. ....	1,189,945	1,123,422	1,442,361
Horse hides .....	261,521	246,332	110,993
Horse fronts, whole..	197,193	133,286	13,564
Horse butts, pairs.....	364,817	326,065	189,945
Horse shanks .....	54,779	40,078	90,322
Mule hides .....	268	344	.....
Colt, ass, donkey, pony	9,389	7,629	6,372
Kangaroo and wallaby	907,410	827,529	365,900
Deer and elk.....	171,013	174,525	241,242
Goat .....	15,981,498	14,248,671	7,044,284
Kid .....	726,819	331,389	336,060
Cabretta .....	2,092,029	2,684,084	923,462
Ruffalo .....	424,217	370,937	47,080
Alligator skins .....	20,158	1,199	.....
Other hides and skins	35,367	29,602	.....

## CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

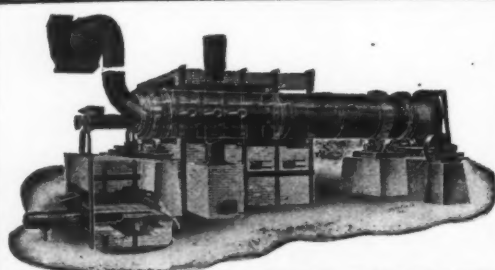
Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month ago and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the month of December, 1919:

	Dec., 1919.	Dec., 1918.	Nov., 1919.	Top price selects. Dec., 1919.	Dec., 1918.	Nov., 1919.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	36,802	32,532	39,414	\$18.50	\$18.75	\$17.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	5,444	10,404	8,905	18.75	18.60	17.00
Montreal (East End)	3,995	6,992	3,784	18.75	18.60	17.00
Winnipeg	21,931	51,738	16,108	17.00	18.00	16.50
Calgary	3,977	16,910	2,839	16.50	17.50	16.50
Edmonton	2,749	5,768	1,134	16.00	17.25	16.00

## CANADIAN CATTLE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of cattle and calves at Canadian markets in December are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture as follows, with comparisons:

	Dec., 1919.	Dec., 1918.	Nov., 1919.
<b>Cattle:</b>			
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	31,190	33,665	49,701
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	7,856	9,904	12,306
Montreal (East End)	9,451	11,212	13,724
Winnipeg	36,290	33,800	53,367
Calgary	19,456	16,493	23,823
Edmonton	7,296	4,522	10,944
<b>Calves:</b>			
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	3,547	2,907	3,922
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,877	2,106	2,560
Montreal (East End)	2,023	1,562	4,314
Winnipeg	2,408	1,136	4,613
Calgary	1,473	.....	2,729
Edmonton	589	458	1,359



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Columbus, Ohio

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Built to stand up for years under most severe usage.

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Material in stock for all sizes.

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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 4.

Chicago's receipts of cattle during January, 1920, fell 47,000 short of January a year ago and still the trade, barring occasional temporary upturns, was a dull and lifeless affair, the outstanding feature of which was a downward tendency most of the time. A liberal supply continues in the face of the unfavorable conditions and receipts for the first three days of this week totaled approximately 53,000 cattle as against 46,850 for the corresponding period a week ago. Plenty of good quality cattle are arriving, but nearly all of them are lacking fat. Sales above \$14.00 are not numerous and the few loads of long-fed cattle that were sold this week, all the way from \$15.00 up to \$16.65, are misleading and no criterion of the general trade. Acres of warmed-up 1,000 to 1,150-lb. steers are selling from \$11.00@12.50, while plenty of good beef steers are going from \$12.50@13.50 and it takes a well-fatted drove to command \$14.00 and upwards, while on the other extreme there are plenty of light weight 850 to 1,000-lb. killers selling from \$9.50@10.50, with common cheap little steers as low as 7c.

The percentage of butcher stuff in the receipts has been rather liberal for the time of the year, and the market is lower, which is in line with the decline in steer values, but butcher stuff is really selling better proportionately and the decline has ranged from 25@50c which puts "she-stuff" value anywhere from 50@75c under the high time in the market a week ago today; least loss being shown on the grades of cows and heifers selling from 8½c down, while the better kinds of cows and heifers have shown the most loss. The bull trade is off 50c on all grades, a lessened Eastern demand being a bearish factor of considerable importance, and the calf trade has declined \$1.00 per cwt. during the past week on veal calves and also on fat heavy calves.

In the light of subsequent markets, it looks like the January bull campaign, which culminated in a \$16.00 top for hogs on Monday, January 26th, has blown up. Financial stringency and the downward trend of foreign exchange has played havoc with the foreign demand for pork products, for which they are sadly in need of our foodstuff across the waters, the volume of exports so far exceeds the volume of imports that a very unsatisfactory foreign financial situation has developed. Early today, Wednesday, a few choice light and light butcher hogs sold to the small operators from \$15.10@15.25, with an extreme top of \$15.40, and while the big packing outfits were "pegged" early at \$15.00 for the best hogs, they soon receded from that stand and the late market broke sharply, and on the finish good butcher hogs and good mixed were selling from \$14.50@14.75, with plain and heavy packing grades hard to move from \$13.50@14.00.

The trade in sheep and lambs has during the past two weeks experienced the downfall that always comes to check the upward trend of a prolonged advancing market. It has been a long time since values took a sag of from \$1.65@2.50 per cwt. during two days' session such as occurred here Monday and Tuesday, and still, with all the decline there seems to be a willingness on the part of slaughterers to clean up supplies when it appears they can get their money back. Prevailing quotations range as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$19.50@20.00; poor to medium, \$17.50@19.00; good to choice yearlings, \$17.50@18.50; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$15.00@16.00; good to choice wethers, \$14.00@14.50; fair

to best ewes, \$12.00@12.50; poor to medium, \$10.00@11.50; culls, \$5.00@8.00; well-wooled shearing lambs, \$17.50@18.00.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 4.

Light receipts caused a temporary improvement in hog prices today, while sheep came in for another 50c decline, and cattle were dull, though not quotably lower than late Tuesday. Similar conditions prevailed at other markets. In Chicago killing demand was small and the 8,500 cattle offered there failed to clear readily. The top price for hogs here was \$15.30 and for lambs \$19.00. Receipts today were 10,000 cattle, 9,000 hogs, and 2,500 sheep, compared with 8,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep a week ago, and 8,225 cattle, 17,900 hogs and 6,500 sheep a year ago.

Beef outlet is unusually dull for this season of the year and that condition is reflected in a slow demand for fat cattle. Prices in the two preceding days declined 35@50c and trade today was slow at the decline. This condition prevails at all markets. Most of the steers today were fair to good short-fed steers that brought \$11.50@12.75, and a few bunches \$13.00@13.50. Cows sold up to \$12.00, and "canners" as low as \$5.25. Heifers brought \$7.50@13.00. Veal calves were 50@75c lower, best \$15.25.

Light receipts started the hog market today with a 10@15c advance, but before much trading was accomplished lower prices were reported from other markets and packers here backed off from early bids and closed the market lower. The top price was \$15.30 and the bulk of hogs brought \$14.65@15.10. Late sales were mostly under \$14.75. Pigs and thin hogs sold freely at \$13.50@15.50.

Further declines were quoted in sheep and lambs today and the market is \$1.75@2.00 under the high point last week. Top price for lambs today was \$19.00, and prime grades would have brought \$19.25 or better. The decline has returned a slight improvement in the demand and salesmen look for a steady market in the next few days. Ewes are quoted at \$11.00@12.00, and feeding lambs \$16.00@17.50.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 4, 1920.

In going over our letter of last week we note that we made a miscalculation in the number of cattle we received for the period. We should have reported 22,500 instead of 15,500. The run for the week ending today is right at 25,000. The quality of the offerings changes very little. It is made up for the most part of medium light cattle with a very small proportion of the medium to fair grade. There has been nothing here to sell higher than \$14.00 and only a very few lots reached that figure. A few droves of medium cattle went to scale at \$13.30@13.50, but a spread of \$10.50@13.00 caught the week's steer run in the main. The big end of our receipts runs to butcher grades and an over-abundance of common cow stuff. The market generally shows a slight decline on everything except canners and cutters. These seem to have held to a steadier basis than any of the other kinds. Good weight feeder cattle and more desirable

stocker kinds are finding fair action. The sellers have called them about steady except in the last two days, when a decline of 15@25c is noted, due to the decline in slaughter cattle.

The hog run this week totals 78,000. The market while fairly active has experienced a decline of 40@60c, the most of the decline affecting heavy hogs. Our hog receipts for the month of January set another record at this market. They totaled 446,925, exceeding our previous big month, which was December of last year, by over 4,500 head. Another record was set in the hog house in January, when we received 115,047 during the week ending January 10th. This was the largest week in the hog house in the history of the market. The week's closing quotations are Mixed and butchers, \$15.00@15.40; good heavies, \$15.00@15.25; rough, \$12.00@14.00; light, \$15.25@15.40; pigs, \$12.00@15.25; bulk, \$15.00@15.35.

Our sheep and lamb run is the lightest this week with one exception, that we have had in many months, the count being a little less than 7,000. Regardless of the inadequate supply, however, prices on both aged stock and lambs show a sharp decline. The top this week on lambs is \$20.50, as compared with \$21.25 last week. Good lambs, bulk at \$18.50@20.25 with the medium kinds going at \$16.00@18.50; fat sheep, \$12.75@13.00; slaughter ewes, with fair flesh, \$12.00@12.50.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 4.

During the first half of this week the bears appeared to be in entire control of the cattle market and prices declined fully 50@75c to the low point of the season. Demoralized beef markets in the East and the unsettled and uncertain conditions of the money market were given as the reasons for the bad trade and although receipts were of only moderate proportion the movement was extremely sluggish from start to finish. Good to choice beeves and yearlings are selling at \$11.50@13.00, fair to good kinds around \$9.50@11.00, and the short-fed and warmed-up stuff at \$8.50@9.50 and on down. Cows and heifers are moving at a spread of \$5.50@11.25, fair to good butchers and beef stock largely around \$7.50@9.50. Veal calves remain nominally unchanged at \$10.00@15.50, while bulls, stags, etc., are fully half dollar lower at \$5.50@10.00.

Bearish conditions have also governed the trade in hogs and although prices today are little different from a week ago, the indication points strongly toward lower levels. Demand for fresh meat appears to be fairly broad but product is moving very slowly and at lower prices so that both shipping and packing buyers insist that the hogs must be lower. Weight cuts very little figure although butcher loads still command the top figures and fair to good hogs of all weights are selling within a comparatively narrow range. There were approximately 12,000 hogs here today and the market was around 10@15c lower. Tops brought \$15.00, the same as on last Wednesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$14.60@14.90, against \$14.70@14.95 one week ago.

The sensational advance of \$2.50@3.50 in sheep and lambs during the month of January was followed by a reaction of \$1.00@2.00 this week and notwithstanding the very moderate supplies there is every prospect that prices are going still lower owing to the slumpy conditions of the mutton market in the East and tight money. Choice fat lambs sold today at \$18.50@19.50, yearlings are quoted at \$15.50@16.50, wethers at \$11.50@13.00, and ewes at \$10.35@11.35.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## ICE NOTES.

J. E. Cole, Van Buren, Mo., will shortly erect an ice plant.

The Tulsa Cold Storage Co., Tulsa, Okla., will shortly install a 75-ton ice plant.

The Citizens' Ice & Fuel Co., Conway, Okla., is erecting a 35-ton ice making plant addition.

The Fitzgerald Ice Co., Fitzgerald, Ga., will shortly increase its cold storage capacity.

The Stuart Lake Ice Co. has been organized at Albany, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$30,000.

The Central Ice Co., Birmingham, Ala., plans the construction of a new ice plant at that place.

The Home Light & Ice Co., Cleveland, Miss., will shortly install a 600-ton ice making machine.

The Pope Mfg. Co., Washington, Ga., will shortly remodel its ice plant and add to its ice making equipment.

The Ralls County Mercantile Co., Center, Mo., contemplate the erection of an ice plant in the near future.

The Chamber of Commerce at Benson, N. C., has appropriated \$35,000 for the establishment of an ice plant.

H. V. Bassett and P. E. Sennett have completed plans for the construction of a 4-ton ice plant at Esparto, Cal.

J. M. Kirkland, Graceville, Fla., is interested in the establishment of an ice and cold storage plant at that place.

The Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp. will shortly begin the construction of a new \$50,000 ice plant at North Montgomery, Ala.

The Mallott Wholesale Grocery Co., Nichols, Wis., will shortly begin the construction of a new cold storage warehouse.

The Witherspoon College trustees, Buckhorn, Ky., have announced their intention of having an ice plant installed in the institution.

Fire destroyed an ice house loaded with 15,000 tons of ice, the property of Moe Solomon, at Island Park, just north of Albany, N. Y.

The Marionville Cold Storage Co., Marionville, Mo., will shortly proceed with plans already formulated to double its present capacity.

The Sarasota Ice & Cold Storage Co., Sarasota, Fla., has incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The officers are: H. W. Lind, president; and L. S. Styles, general manager.

The city of Savannah, Ga., has voted \$250,000 in bonds for remodeling its market building and installing a new cold storage plant. The mayor is advised of full particulars.

The Merchants' Freezing & Cold Storage Co., Providence, R. I., has applied to the secretary of that state for leave to increase the amount of its capital from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

The Crystal Ice Co., of Walnut Ridge, Ark., has purchased the property and machinery of the Black Rock Ice Co., Black Rock, Ark., and will operate the latter place under its own name.

W. T. Pierson has purchased the Louisville Coal & Ice Co. property at Louisville, N. C. He will make extensive improvements, including the installation of a large amount of new ice making machinery.

The Citizens' Co-operative Ice & Coal Co., Florence, Ala., has incorporated with a capital of \$60,000. The principals are R. T. Simpson, W. S. Estep, and J. F. Koonce. They will erect a new ice plant at once.

The Independent Ice Co. has been organized at Newport, R. I., with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are A. B. Casmapas, Lampros Brown, John Pnaffer, John Albany and Andrew Pouloudakis.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Koehnline Ice & Storage Co., Bellaire, O., for the ensuing year: C. D. Keyser, president; John A. Jameson, vice-president; J. P. McCammon, treasurer; and Fred Wassman, secretary and manager.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year for the Bryn Mawr Ice Mfg. & Cold Storage Co., Bryn Mawr, Pa., at the annual meeting of its stockholders: James Florey, president; Joseph A. Morris, vice-president; Jesse B. Matlack, treasurer; and I. Warner Arthur, secretary.

## GERMAN MEAT SITUATION.

(Continued on page 18.)

are disgusted. But the law is right there. Of course the law is silly, nonsensical, futile and superfluous, still it is there just the same, making a face at you. Perhaps it is there for some purpose—to show the futility of the deeds of man.

### To "Encourage the Producer."

There is now a lot of talk of "encouraging the agricultural producer." They are all agreed to encourage, but when it comes to paying the cost of encouragement, one puts it on the shoulders of the other fellow. The municipality puts it on the state, the state puts it on the nation, and the nation is putting it back again on the states or municipalities. Thus all encouragement gets lost in the shuffle.

The government permitted a raise in the price of hides and skins. The increase was to be divided between the producers, the city and the nation, each one getting a third. City and nation were to apply their shares to the cheapening of meat. When this did not show the immediate results expected, the proposition was made to give the farmers two-thirds, instead of one, in the increase of hides and skins. The nation generously suggested the municipalities should sacrifice their third, and the municipalities were just as generous in suggesting the nation should give up its share.

It is possible that the nation will do it, for the national treasury is a little farther removed from the individual taxpayer than the local chest. It is claimed the one-third share in the increase of the price of hides and skins, applied to cheapening the price of meats, means a reduction of from 50 to 60 pfennigs per pound. This is the argument used by the boards of aldermen and common councils for withholding encouragement from farmers. Thus more fuel is thrown on the fires of conflict raging between the consumer of the city and the producer of the country.

### Pork Is Very Scarce.

Fresh pork is still very scarce. When a portion of 100 grams is doled out to city populations now and then it is commented on in the press. The food administration of Munich, the Bavarian capital, a city of more than 500,000, announced last week that each inhabitant would be entitled to 100 grams of pork, or less than a quarter of a pound, which would be deducted from the regular meat allowance. To dole out

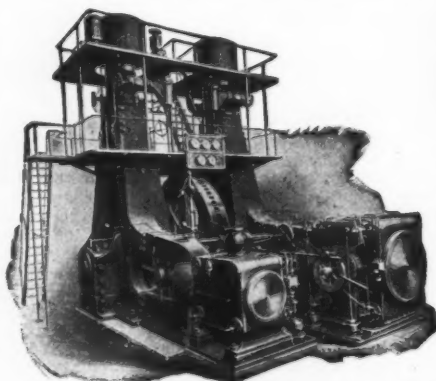
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One 5-ton open type Frick  
One 10-ton belted Newburg  
One 10-ton United  
One 10-ton Remington

One 3-ton Vilter  
One 2-ton Baker  
One 35-ton steam driven Vilter  
One 100-ton steam driven Vilter

These are thoroughly rebuilt and guaranteed the same as new, ready for immediate shipment with complete high pressure side.  
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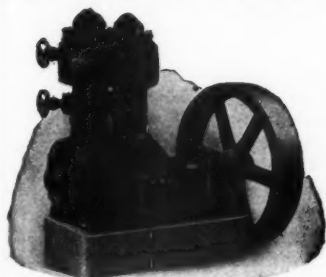
Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.  
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Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.  
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Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.  
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.  
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Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.  
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.; C. Ben Thompson & Co., 606 Common St.  
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.  
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.  
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
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Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

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Refrigerating installations by the York Organization are based on over 30 years' experience in building refrigerating machinery exclusively.

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"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US

**THE UNION INSULATING CO.** Great Northern Building **CHICAGO**

this small portion would take 1,000 hogs weighing 65,000 kilograms.

In order to attract more offers of hogs the Bavarian government has lifted the ban on young pigs. You can buy a pig and kill it yourself, without first going to the government and applying for permission. And when you buy a pig like that it will not count against your regular meat allowance. All pigs weighing less than 30 pounds are thus "liberated." What the result will be remains to be seen.

The new move, the government says, is more of a conservation measure than anything else. Farmers are to be encouraged again. This time they are to be encouraged to kill pigs and to save the grain the pigs would eat. Perhaps a repetition of the wholesale murder of pigs, that fatal blunder of 1914, will be the result.

One day it is: Conserve the grain and kill the live stock! The next day it is: Preserve the live stock and don't mind the grain! The authorities are fluttering from one perch to another, without getting anywhere, unless natural development and sufficient prices will eventually bring about normal conditions, attracting for-

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New York

eign as well as domestic supplies.

It is expected that in the coming spring a general resumption of industrial production will begin, enabling Germany to pay in finished products for essential imports. This will gradually restore the value of German money and enable German consumers to pay for foreign foodstuffs.

**WATCH PAGE 53  
FOR OPENINGS**

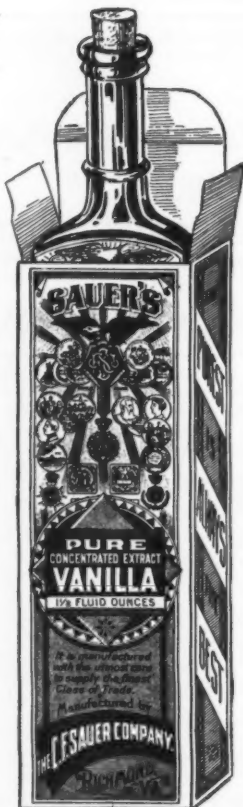
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From the beginning (in 1887) to the present time, the Sauer Standard of purity and strength has been the standard.

Always it has been the aim of the C. F. Sauer Company to give the American housewife the very finest flavors it was possible to produce, and of a strength best suited to her needs—whether this was single, double or triple strength.

This means that the Sauer standards have met and gone beyond the standards set by the United States Government. In many instances we are giving, and have for years given, flavors that are two or even three times the strength called for by the Government standards.

Besides **Vanilla**, the leading and most popular flavor, **Sauer's Pure Flavoring Extracts** are offered in thirty-one other flavors and in twelve sizes to meet every need.

**Sauer's Pure Flavoring Extracts**, at seventeen great American and European Expositions, have won the highest awards for

### PURITY, STRENGTH and FINE FLAVOR

A nation's appreciation of quality and our customers' appreciation of fair dealing and fair profits have made Sauer's

**The Largest Selling Brand in the United States**

**THE C. F. SAUER COMPANY**  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### NEW BRECHT CATALOG ISSUED.

The Brecht Company, St. Louis, Mo., have issued a new general catalog for 1920 which is more comprehensive than any publication of its kind heretofore appearing. The book covers an extensive field, including abattoir machinery and equipment for the packinghouse; lard machinery; oleo and butterine machinery and equipment; sausage equipment; tracking, rollers and carriers; tank house equipment, including dryers and evaporators; rendering and receiving tanks; vegetable oil and hydrogenating plants; trucks; supplies such as tools, scales and sundries; motors, engines and boilers; can-making and meat-extracting machinery; refrigerating and ice-making machinery; and refrigerators and wood work. There are numerous illustrations which are helpful and instructive to the packer and a novelty in the form of blue prints which are of inestimable value in planning the installation of new equipment or rearranging that already at hand. It is not the policy of the Brecht Company to encroach on the field of the packinghouse architect or engineer, but rather to co-operate with him, and these blue-prints appear in the catalog with the idea in view of making it of more value than a book of like nature under ordinary circumstances. The book itself is a loose-leaf affair, so that it can be easily contracted or expanded as conditions require, and is neatly covered with a stiff cloth binding. The Brecht Company has a supply at hand for distribution to its friends and customers.

### YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The following sales and installations of refrigerating machinery and equipment in the meat and allied industries are reported by the York Mfg. Co., York, Pa., since their last report in December, as follows:

Mansfield Ice & Cold Storage Co., Mansfield, Ark.; two 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 20-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Chipley Packing Co., Chipley, Fla.; one 32-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine and condensing side, also a refrigerating system, including 1,750 feet of 2-in. direct expansion piping for freezer room and 2,100 feet of 1½-in. brine piping for dry salt room.

Arctic Ice & Coal Co., Greensboro, N. C., have added to their York refrigerating equipment in their plant at High Point, N. C., a 25-ton flooded freezing system and six coils of double pipe counter current ammonia condensers, each 19 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 1½-in. and 2-in. pipe, also a 24-in. x 18-ft. horizontal ammonia receiver.

J. J. Simmons, butcher shop, San Jose, Cal.; a half-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Gus Nick, butcher, Royersford, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven en-

closed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hiawatha Light, Power & Ice Co., ice storage, Hiawatha, Kan.; one 9-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Midland Ice & Light Co., ice manufacturers, Dodge City, Kan.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 20-ton flooded freezing system.

Crystal Ice Co., Fort Worth, Texas; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also two 12-in. horizontal belt-driven brine agitators.

Wellington Ice & Cold Storage Co., Wellington, Kan., have added to their York equipment one 26-ton York vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also one 20-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

W. E. Hoffman Co., ice and ice cream manufacturers, Tyrone, Pa.; one 20-ton and two 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also the necessary material and apparatus for remodeling their 15-ton freezing system of another make to operate on the York improved raw water flooded system.

Anderson Meat Market, Boone, Iowa; one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. M. Pavey, meat market, 1707 Temple street, Los Angeles, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fred Braubach & Son, meats, Mansfield, Ohio, have added to their York refrigerating equipment one York 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

Jackson Ice Co., Jackson, Ky.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 5-ton distilled water storage tank and coil, and miscellaneous piping and fittings for remodeling their plant.

George Ohlenkamp, meat market, Hutchinson, Minn.; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. M. Putman, meat market, Long Pine, Neb.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

G. E. Bursley & Co., produce storage, Fort Wayne, Ind.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Harry Swirsky, provisions, 197 State street, New Haven, Conn.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type

refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. A. Siegle, meat market, Granville, Ohio; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Vinton Colliery Co., ice manufacturer, Vintondale, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 3-ton freezing system.

Edward Gottesman, meat market, Brownsville, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Yengel Brothers, meat market, Chariton, Iowa; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

S. N. Williamson, butcher, Turbotville, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Carlstadt Consumers Ice Co., Carlstadt, N. J.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Waynesburg Ice Co., Waynesburg, Pa.; one 300-lb. geared can hoist and one 300-lb. single automatic rocking type can dump.

Leland Ice & Cold Storage Co., Leland, Miss.; one 300-lb. geared can hoist.

Lyndonville Cold Storage Co., Lyndonville, N. Y.; 3 coils of double pipe counter-current ammonia condensers, each 19 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 1½-in. and 2-in. pipe, and one 20-in. x 7-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Salisbury Ice & Fuel Co., Salisbury, Md.; one 30-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete, also new framework and covers for 1,095 300-lb. cans and 12 coils of double pipe counter-current ammonia condensers, each 18 ft., 2 in. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

Bunkie Ice Co., Bunkie, La.; one 300-lb. single automatic rocking type can dump.

Lawton's Seaside Market, Newport, R. I.; one atmospheric ammonia condenser, 20 ft. long, 16 pipes high, made of 2-in. extra heavy galvanized pipe.

Morris & Company, East St. Louis, Ill.; one 400-lb. double automatic rocking type can dump.

### SEATTLE AS ORIENT PORT.

The importance of Seattle, Wash., as an Oriental trading port is clearly evidenced in a descriptive publication recently issued by the East Waterway Dock & Warehouse Company of that city, of which C. Rogers Brown, president of Rogers Brown & Co., is the head, describing the Harbor Island Terminal. The dominance of Seattle as an important port on the Pacific Coast is clearly evidenced by the fact that there are now operating, using Seattle as a hub, sixty-five regular steamship lines which carry on an extensive business with the Orient, transporting principally vegetable oils, silk and other products which find a ready and useful market in this country. Large areas on the waterfront are devoted to docks housing immense storage tanks to care for oils, while train after train of tank cars await loading. These facilities, constructed for even a greater volume of business, are under the direct control of the East Waterway Dock & Warehouse Terminal Company.

# Chicago Section

The Fulton Market Cold Storage Co. will build a 10-story plant at 300 North Morgan street, Chicago, to cost \$1,250,000.

Alfred Morrell of Liverpool, England, who is in this country inspecting the interests of his company here, was in Chicago this week.

H. H. Kamsler of the butterine department, Armour & Company, has just returned to the city after an extended Eastern trip.

Steve Conway, the old-time Armour packinghouse executive, has been made general manager of the Muscatine Packing Co., Muscatine, Iowa.

Guggenheim Bros. have announced plans for the construction of a new addition to their abattoirs which will enable greater efficiency and increased production.

The United States government has sold to the United States Cold Storage Company, which is not a federal concern despite its official sounding name, the six-story cold storage warehouse in Thirty-ninth street, 308x500, for \$973,754.36. The building was built for the government by the district trustees to be used for cold storage purposes, but when the armistice was signed it was agreed that the gov-

ernment would relinquish control. The United States Cold Storage Company was incorporated last month.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 31, 1920, on shipments sold out, averaged 16.02 cents per pound, and ranged from 11.00 to 25.00 cents per pound.

George Marples, head of the Cudahy Packing Company's foreign department, returned last week from a long sojourn abroad, accompanied by Mrs. Marples. They spent several months in Germany and had some very interesting experiences.

Government investigators of the Department of Agriculture have been in Chicago going over the packers' books to try to find out why retail meat prices have not fallen in the same proportion as wholesale prices. It is said an attempt will also be made to check up retailers' books to see where the discrepancy comes in.

Average weight of hogs at Chicago in January was 229 lbs., compared to 228 lbs. a year ago. At Kansas City hogs averaged 201 lbs. in January, compared to 188 lbs. a year ago. At St. Joseph the weights were 228 lbs. and 213 lbs., respectively, while at Sioux City they were 236 lbs. and 231 lbs.

Charles E. Herrick, secretary of the Brennan Packing Company, has just returned from Europe. Mr. Herrick made close observations of conditions prevailing on the other side.

H. P. Heffernan, manager of the provision department of the Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa; P. A. Jacobsen, of the Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; A. L. Eberhart, of Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; and J. T. McMillan, of the J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn., were visitors to Chicago during the week.

Three important changes in the Armour sales organization, each in the nature of a promotion, have just been announced. H. R. Chapman, superintendent in the Cleveland territory, has been transferred to a branch house superintendent's headquarters at the Chicago general offices. Mr. Chapman succeeds O. C. Willis, who has been made general manager at the Armour plant in Omaha. Mr. Chapman has been with the Armour organization for more than seven years and has had varied experience covering the plant, sales and advertising ends of the packing business. B. M. Walmsley, who has been superintendent of branches in the New Haven, Conn., territory, succeeds Mr. Chapman as superintendent in the Cleveland territory. F. W. Lake, who has been assistant superintendent in the Boston territory, has been promoted to superintendent of the New Haven territory, succeeding Mr. Walmsley.

## CHICAGO FAIR PRICE MEAT LIST.

The latest "fair price" list issued by Major A. A. Sprague, chairman of the Illinois Fair Price Commission, quotes what he considers fair retail selling prices of meats, etc., based on specified wholesale prices and allowed margins as follows:

	Wholesale	Margin	Retail
Fresh pork, loins.....	21 @ 28	.08	29 @ 36
Fresh pork, chops, ends.....	21 @ 28	.07	28 @ 35
Fresh pork, chops, mid.....	21 @ 28	.12	33 @ 40
Fresh pork, ribs.....	18 @ 22	.05	23 @ 27
Fresh pork, shoulders.....	18 @ 24	.07	25 @ 31
10-12 avg. ....	20 1/2 @ 25	.07	36 1/2 @ 42
Smoked fancy hams.....	27 @ 31 1/2	.07	34 @ 38 1/2
12-14 avg. ....	27 @ 31 1/2	.07	34 @ 38 1/2
Smoked standard hams.....	27 @ 31 1/2	.07	34 @ 38 1/2
Smoked fancy bacon, 6-8.....	42 @ 48 1/2	.08	50 @ 56 1/2
avg. ....	42 @ 48 1/2	.08	50 @ 56 1/2
Smoked standard bacon.....	31 @ 36	.08	39 @ 44
10-12 avg. ....	20 @ 27	.06	26 @ 33
Smoked picnic hams, 4-6.....	22 @ 25	.06	28 @ 31
avg. ....	24 @ 27	.06	30 @ 33
Lard, raw leaf.....	24 @ 26 1/2	.06	30 @ 32 1/2
Lard, standard.....	24 @ 26 1/2	.06	30 @ 32 1/2
Lard, compound.....	24 @ 26 1/2	.06	30 @ 32 1/2

## THE POSITION IN LARD.

"Ribs, lard and pork in the future provision market have associated themselves with the demoralization in all speculative markets," say W. G. Press & Co. "We look upon this as an unnatural situation. While hogs have hardly shown any decline, provisions have declined rather sensationally, therefore, we would not care to be interested in the provision market under these conditions. Many think the weakness in the provision market will become more pronounced and carry the hogs down. The limited marketing of hogs which is so pronounced this week, with a good demand for domestic hog products, might strengthen the hog market and reverse the weakness in the future provision market. We do not pretend to be prophets, nevertheless, such a situation would not surprise us. At the same time we advise caution for the present in trading in the future market. Sentiment very often carries markets far out of their natural course.

"Lard is now selling under the price of

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We specialize in the designing and remodeling of buildings for cold storage and packing house plants of all kinds and thoroughly equip them.

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Los Angeles, Cal. Providence, R. I.

## BONE CRUSHERS



## WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

**THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**

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**PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS**

*For Future Delivery*

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**John Agar Co.**

Union Stock Yards **CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Packers and Commission  
Slaughterers**

**Beef, Pork and Mutton**

Members of the Institute of American  
Meat Packers

**CHICAGO PACKING  
COMPANY**

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Boneless Beef Cuts

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**U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION**

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**UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO**

inferior fats. Many say that the inferior fats will have to break. That would be a natural conclusion, but the strange part of the situation is, why do not the superior fats such as butter, break? Butter is retelling from 68 to 70c. While the present price of butter holds in that position, we would give little attention to an anticipated break in inferior fats depressing the present lard market any further. Lard is not a commodity of commerce that has to be thrown overboard, for its keeping quality

is equal if not superior, to many other fats. In our opinion lard will hold its own, relatively sooner or later, both with superior and inferior fats. At present, it is out of line with both."

Stocks of provisions in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and East St. Louis on Jan. 31 show 61,942,864 lbs. of lard as against 80,177,220 lbs. a year ago. Lard increased about 26,750,000 lbs. in the last 30 days. The stock of ribs is 9,513,851 lbs. against 3,013,555 lbs. a

year ago. Ribs increased about 3,750,000 lbs. during January. The total cuts of meats is 328,092,064 lbs. as against 409,956,340 lbs. last year. Cut meats increased around 60 million lbs. during January.



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 26.....	15,521	2,021	53,384	6,076
Tuesday, Jan. 27.....	21,021	4,499	58,817	19,570
Wednesday, Jan. 28.....	7,306	1,315	18,417	7,496
Thursday, Jan. 29.....	13,048	4,906	46,792	11,494
Friday, Jan. 30.....	9,298	1,846	27,502	11,180
Saturday, Jan. 31.....	1,218	236	4,875	4,187

Total last week.....	70,414	14,827	197,791	52,203
Previous week.....	76,968	15,292	230,924	61,210
Year ago.....	53,017	9,620	217,674	67,880
Two years ago.....	51,186	5,507	126,678	63,303

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 26.....	5,695	535	11,221	761
Tuesday, Jan. 27.....	5,415	489	8,611	2,186
Wednesday, Jan. 28.....	5,967	272	8,980	1,127
Thursday, Jan. 29.....	5,524	290	7,594	2,722
Friday, Jan. 30.....	4,197	323	6,973	2,727
Saturday, Jan. 31.....	329	152	4,343	—

Total last week.....	26,227	1,961	47,535	9,524
Previous week.....	26,573	1,823	44,097	14,671
Year ago.....	18,984	400	29,979	16,865
Two years ago.....	12,942	1,616	21,960	9,842

Total receipts at Chicago for week to Jan. 31, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Jan. 31....	44,000	152,100	40,000
Previous week.....	50,395	186,827	46,539
Corresponding week, 1919	34,033	187,995	51,015
Corresponding week, 1918	38,244	104,718	53,461
Corresponding week, 1917	45,924	148,855	46,773
Corresponding week, 1916	29,640	173,123	64,120

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
This week.....	712,000	3,682,000
Previous week.....	720,000	4,158,000
Corresponding week, 1919	649,000	3,211,000
Corresponding week, 1917	643,000	3,770,000
Corresponding week, 1916	773,000	4,620,000
Corresponding week, 1915	734,000	3,680,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Jan. 31, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	219,000	575,000	176,000
Previous week.....	230,000	674,000	189,000
1919.....	282,000	639,000	147,000
1918.....	187,000	478,000	187,000
1917.....	184,000	548,000	184,000
1916.....	122,000	644,000	199,000
1915.....	136,000	528,000	213,000
1914.....	116,000	438,000	206,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Jan. 31, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920.....	967,000	2,970,000	849,000
1919.....	1,172,000	3,425,000	936,000
1918.....	959,000	2,527,000	878,000
1917.....	934,000	3,162,000	1,020,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Jan. 31:

Armour & Co.....	29,800
Anglo-American.....	11,700
Swift & Co.....	19,800
Hammond Co.....	11,500
Morris & Co.....	15,500
Wilson & Co.....	14,700
Boyd-Latham.....	10,000
Western Packing Co.....	15,400
Roberts & Oake.....	6,000
Miller & Hart.....	4,000
Independent Packing Co.....	5,000
Premann Packing Co.....	6,600
Wm. Davies Co.....	500
Others.....	19,300
Totals.....	160,800
Previous week.....	188,500
Year ago.....	195,100

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Jan. 31....	\$13.70	\$15.40	\$13.35	\$20.80
Previous week.....	13.65	15.25	12.20	19.65
Cor. week, 1919.....	15.50	17.51	10.39	16.10
Cor. week, 1918.....	12.35	16.20	12.75	17.25
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.40	11.70	10.85	14.15
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.25	7.90	7.60	10.65
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.80	7.00	6.15	8.95
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.30	8.55	5.35	7.45
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.90	7.80	5.45	8.40
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.00	6.24	4.10	6.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	7.50	4.15	6.15

## CATTLE.

Prime heavy steers.....	\$14.75@16.65
Good to choice steers.....	14.50@15.50
Medium to good steers.....	11.50@14.00
Fair to good steers.....	11.25@13.25
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.00@15.75
Stockers and feeders.....	8.50@12.25
Good to prime cows.....	8.50@11.75
Fair to fine heifers.....	10.00@12.50
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@8.50
Canners.....	5.00@6.00
Cutters.....	6.10@7.00
Bologna bulls.....	7.85@9.00
Butcher bulls.....	9.25@11.50
Veal calves.....	16.50@17.75

## HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$14.10@14.40
Medium weight butchers.....	14.00@14.35
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 pounds.....	13.85@14.15
Fair to fancy light.....	13.50@14.40
Mixed packing.....	13.50@13.80
Heavy packing.....	13.25@13.50
Rough packing.....	13.00@13.30
Pigs.....	12.00@13.75
Stags.....	11.50@13.25

## SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$12.00@18.75
Fed western lambs.....	18.00@20.10
Native lambs.....	16.50@19.75
Feeding lambs.....	15.00@17.75
Wethers.....	12.00@14.50
Ewes.....	10.00@13.25

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 26c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 25½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 24½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 24c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 24c. Sweet Pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 26½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 26c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 24½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 24c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 24c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 26c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 25½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 25½c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 24½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 23½c. Sweet Pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 25½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 25½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 25c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 24c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 22½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 17½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 16½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 16c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15½c. Sweet Pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 17½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 16½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 16c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 32c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 29c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 26c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 22c. Sweet Pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 28½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 26c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 25c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 22c.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—Open. High. Low. Close.

May ..... \$38.75 \$39.00 \$38.75 \$39.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—January ..... 22.70 22.90 22.65 22.65

May ..... 23.55 23.60 23.50 23.55

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—May ..... 20.57 20.57 20.50 20.52

MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—May ..... 38.75 38.75 37.50 37.55

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—May ..... 22.45 22.50 22.65 22.70

July ..... 23.85-87½ 23.87½ 23.65 23.12½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—May ..... 20.50-45 20.50 20.10 20.10

July ..... 20.80 20.80 20.40 20.40

TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—May ..... 37.65 37.75 37.50 37.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—May ..... 22.55 22.65 22.30 22.45

July ..... 22.90 23.10 22.65 22.77½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—May ..... 20.60 20.65 19.85 19.90

July ..... 20.40 20.42½ 20.20 20.30

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—May ..... 35.50 35.50 35.50 35.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—May ..... 22.15 22.15 21.20 21.40

July ..... 22.40 22.40 21.60 21.92½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—May ..... 18.40 19.65 18.30 18.90

July ..... 18.80 20.00 18.70 19.40

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—May ..... 35.35 34.50 35.35 35.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—May ..... 21.60 21.10 21.57½ 21.40

July ..... 22.00 21.65 22.00 21.92½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—May ..... 18.77½ 18.27½ 18.70 18.90

July ..... 19.17½ 18.65 19.12½ 19.40

FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—May ..... 35.00 35.75 34.40 34.70

July ..... 34.00 34.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—May ..... 21.50-60 21.90 21.25 21.40

July ..... 23.10 23.37 21.70 21.85

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—May ..... 18.65 19.05 18.45 18.50

July ..... 19.15 19.50 18.92 18.97

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	35	@ 45
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@ 50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@ 60
Native Pot Roasts.....	28	@ 35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	28	@ 30
Beef Steaks.....	18	@ 25
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@ 32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@ 30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@ 22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@ 22
Round Steaks.....	30	@ 38
Round Roasts.....	28	@ 35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@ 30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@ 25

## Lamb.

Hind quarters, fancy.....	40	@ 45
Fore quarters, fancy.....	32	@ 35
Legs, fancy.....	40	@ 45
Stews.....	16	@ 22
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	30	@ 35
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	60	@ 60
Chops, French, each.....	15	@ 15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	32	@ 35
Stew.....	16	@ 22
Shoulders.....	24	@ 25
Shoulder Steaks.....	32	@ 35
Hind quarters.....	32	@ 35
Fore Quarters.....	18	@ 22
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@ 40
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@ 28

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	28	@ 32
Pork Chops.....	32	@ 35
Pork Shoulders.....	25	@ 28
Pork Tenderloins.....	55	@ 60
Pork Butts.....	25	@ 28
Spare Ribs.....	22	@ 25
Hocks.....	20	@ 22
Pigs' Heads.....	15	@ 15
Leaf Lard.....	32	@ 32

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@ 32
Fore Quarters.....	17	@ 20
Legs.....	30	@ 35
Breasts.....	25	@ 28
Shoulders.....	25	@ 28
Cutlets.....	45	@ 45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@ 40

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	22	@ 22
Tallow.....	4	@ 4½
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@ 75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	60	@ 60
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	75	@ 75
Kips.....	44	@ 44

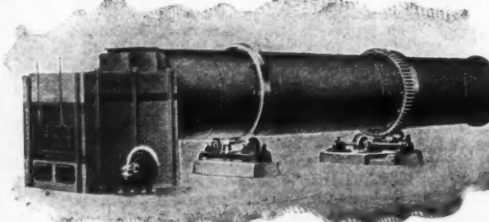
## POELS &amp; BREWSTER, Inc.

115 Broadway New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,  
Wool, Tallow and Casings

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

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**American Process Co.**  
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## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Prime native steers.....	24	@25
Good native steers.....	21	@23
Medium steers.....	19	@20
Heifers, good.....	15	@18
Cows.....	11	@14
Hind quarters, choice.....	11	@14
Fore quarters, choice.....	9	@19
Beef Cuts.		
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	40	@53
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	40	@53
Cow Loins.....	19	@28
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	70	@70
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	70	@57
Cow Short Loins.....	25	@31
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	25	@31
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	30	@30
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	20	@20
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	30	@36
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	30	@32
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	24	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	21	@21
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	17	@17
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	21	@21
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	20	@20
Cow Rounds.....	15	@15
Chucks, No. 1.....	17	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	14	@14
Cow Chucks.....	10	@10
Steer Plates.....	14	@14
Medium Plates.....	12	@12
Briskets, No. 1.....	20	@20
Briskets, No. 2.....	16	@16
Steer Navel Ends.....	8	@11
Cow Navel Ends.....	8	@9
Fore Shanks.....	7	@8
Hind Shanks.....	6	@7
Rolls.....	22	@22
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	40	@40
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	20	@20
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	18	@18
Striplin Butts, No. 1.....	30	@30
Striplin Butts, No. 2.....	30	@30
Striplin Butts, No. 3.....	28	@28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	65	@65
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	60	@60
Rump Butts.....	18	@18
Flank Steaks.....	22	@22
Boneless Chucks.....	11	@11
Shoulder Clods.....	17	@17
Hanging Tenderloins.....	12	@12
Trimnings.....	10	@10
Beef Product.		
Brains, per lb.....	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Hearts.....	6 1/2	@8
Tongues.....	33	@33
Sweetbreads.....	46	@50
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	9 1/2	@11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	6	@6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Livers.....	6 1/2	@10
Kidneys, per lb.....	6 1/2	@7
Veal.		
Choice Carcass.....	28	@29
Good Carcass.....	25	@27
Heavy Carcass.....	20	@22
Good Saddles.....	30	@32
Good Racks.....	16	@18
Medium Racks.....	12	@12
Veal Product.		
Brains, each.....	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	56	@63
Calf Livers.....	27	@37
Lamb.		
Choice Lambs.....	33	@33
Medium Lambs.....	32	@32
Common Lambs.....	30	@30
Choice Saddles.....	30	@30
Choice Fores.....	30	@30
Medium Fores.....	28	@28
Medium Fores, saddles.....	36	@36
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	19	@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@25
Mutton.		
Heavy Sheep.....	20	@20
Light Sheep.....	20	@20
Heavy Saddles.....	24	@24
Light Saddles.....	24	@24
Heavy Fores.....	16	@16
Light Fores.....	16	@16
Mutton Legs.....	26	@26
Mutton Loins.....	25	@25
Mutton Stew.....	12	@12
Sheep Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	13	@14
Fresh Pork, Etc.		
Dressed Hogs.....	24	@24
Pork Loins.....	24	@24
Leaf Lard.....	24	@24
Tenderloins.....	48	@48
Spare Ribs.....	19	@19
Butts.....	21	@21
Hocks.....	20	@20
Trimnings.....	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	24	@24
Tails.....	15	@15
Snouts.....	11	@11
Pigs' Feet.....	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	12	@12
Blade Bones.....	9	@9
Blade Meat.....	16	@16
Cheek Meat.....	13	@13
Hog livers, per lb.....	4 1/2	@5
Neck Bones.....	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	19	@19
Pork Hearts.....	34	@34
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	7	@7
Pork Tongues.....	25	@25
Slip Bones.....	9	@9
Tail Bones.....	10	@10
Brains.....	11	@11
Backfat.....	24	@24
Hams.....	31	@31
Calas.....	22	@22
Belies.....	37	@37
SAUSAGE.		
Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	15 1/2	@15 1/2

Choice bologna.....	@17 1/2
Frankfurter.....	@21 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork.....	@19 1/2
Tongue and blood.....	@25 1/2
Minced Sausage.....	@18 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@22
Special Compressed Sausage.....	@20 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@40 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@18
Polish Sausage.....	@17
Garlic Sausage.....	@18 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@26
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@23
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@23
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	@22
Luncheon Roll.....	@21
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@21
Jellied Roll.....	@21

## Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	@50
Beef casing Salami.....	@41
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@49
Capri.....	@40
Holsteiner.....	@42
Peppetoni, long links.....	@45
Farmer.....	@41
Cervelat.....	@51
Genoa.....	@49

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00
Pork, link, kits.....	@ 2.76
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 16.10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.46
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.18 @ 14.30
Frankfurts, kits.....	@ 3.00
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.00 @ 17.50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@ 3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.50 @ 18.25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30 @ 11.55
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$18.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	70.50

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Cornd beef.....Per doz.....	\$ 5.50	\$ 6.75	\$20.00
Roast beef.....	3.50	6.75	20.00
Roast mutton.....	3.75	7.25	25.00
Sliced dried beef.....	\$1.85	2.65	4.05
Ox tongue, whole.....	18.75	58.50	58.50
Luncheon tongue.....	3.65	6.25	11.00
Cornd beef hash.....	1.15	2.50	5.75
Roast beef hash.....	1.35	3.00	6.00
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.25	2.25	5.00
Vienna style sausage.....	1.30	2.25	5.00
Luncheon sausage.....	1.30	2.25	5.00
Breakfast sausage.....	2.25	4.50	4.50
Veal loaf, med. size.....	2.25	2.25	2.25

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@21.00
Plate Beef.....	@27.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@27.00
Mess Beef.....	@27.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@28.00
Rump Butts.....	@44.00
Mess Pork.....	@48.50
Family Back Pork.....	@46.00
Bean Pork.....	@38.00

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@27
Pure Lard.....	@26 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@24 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	@20
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.....	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@37
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@38
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@37 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@27
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@28

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@22.50
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@22.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@22.00
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@21.25
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@22.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@22.75
Extra Short Cleers.....	@22.00
Extra Short Ribs.....	@21.50
Butts.....	@18.50

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	@34
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	@23
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@21 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@24 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@46 1/2
Dried Beef Seta.....	@45 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	@29 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	@34 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@26
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@46 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets.....	@48 1/2
Skinned Boiler Hams.....	@44

Regular Boiled Hams.....	@43
Boiled Calas.....	@32
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@43
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@33

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.....	@18
Beef Export Rounds.....	@24
Beef Middles, per set.....	@45
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@20
Beef Wessands.....	@8 1/2
Beef Bladders, medium.....	@50
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@90
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@120
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.....	@180
Hog Middles, per set.....	@25
Hog Bungs, export, 9 and 20%.....	@24
Hog Bungs, large.....	@17
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@11
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@7
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@.....
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@.....
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@.....

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood per unit.....	8.25 @ 8.50
Hoof Meal, per unit.....	7.10 @ 7.25
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	7.50 @ 7.75
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	6.75 @ 6.85
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	45.00 @ 46.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	35.00 @ 40.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	290.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	140.00 @ 150.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	130.00 @ 140.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	130.00 @ 140.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	130.00 @ 140.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	135.00 @ 140.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	55.00 @ 60.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@20.57
Prime steam, loose.....	@19.32
Leaf.....	@20.00
Compound.....	@24.00
Neutral lard.....	24.25 @ 24.50

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	19 1/2 @ 20
Tallow.....	18 @ 18 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	15 1/2 @ 16

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	28 @ 28 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Oleo stock.....	21 @ 23
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	@1.70
Corn oil, loose.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Choice country.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Packers' prime, loose.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	13 @ 13 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	15 @ 15 1/2
White, "A".....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
White, "B".....	14 @ 14 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Crackling.....	13 1/2 @ 14
House.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Yellow.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Brown.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Pigs' foot grease.....	18 1/2 @ 19
Garbage, grease, loose.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	25 @ 26
Glycerine, dynamite.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Glycerine, candle.....	nom. 16 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	@21
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	@19 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.....	63 @ 7
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago.....	41 @ 4 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	3.30 @ 3.35
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.25 @ 4.30
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.65 @ 4.70
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@5.05

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@15
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., bbls. or sacks.....	4 @ 5
Nitrate of Soda, kegs, 100 @ 130 lbs., 1c. over.....	
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....	14 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Sugar.....	
White, clarified.....	@18 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	@18
Plantation, granulated.....	@18 1/2

# Retail Section

## CHANGES IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

Reports of lower food prices are not borne out by statistics of retail prices which are carefully collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. Retail prices of food are secured from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices on the 15th of each month, and are on identical brands, grades and qualities of goods. It is necessary that prices of commodities be obtained in this way if price quotations are to show increases or decreases at all accurately.

According to the figures thus compiled, the retail cost of 22 articles of food in December was the highest ever attained, being 2.6 per cent higher than in November, 5 per cent higher than in December, 1918, and 89 per cent higher than in December, 1913. This comparison is based on the average retail prices of the following articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, cornmeal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee and tea.

During 1919, monthly retail prices of food have been secured for 44 food articles. During the month from November 15 to December 15, 22 of these 44 articles increased in price as follows: Cabbage, 36 per cent; onions, 17 per cent; granulated sugar, 16 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 11 per cent; cream of wheat and potatoes, 10 per cent each; raisins, 5 per cent; flour, 4 per cent; butter and storage eggs, 3 per cent each; fresh milk and canned salmon, 2 per cent each; lamb, evaporated milk, oleomargarine, cheese, macaroni, rice, canned peas, and bananas, 1 per cent each.

Rib roast and chuck roast increased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent each. The 12 articles which decreased in price were: Pork chops, 10 per cent; lard and oranges, 4 per cent each; tea and prunes 3 per cent each; sirloin steak, round steak, bacon, ham and navy beans, 1 per cent each; and hens and crisco, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Plate beef, nut margarine, bread, cornmeal, rolled oats, cornflakes, baked beans, canned corn, canned tomatoes, and coffee remained the same in price as in November.

### Changes in One Year.

During the year period from December, 1918, to December, 1919, 19 of the 29 articles for which prices were secured on both dates, increased as follows: Onions, 108 per cent; prunes, 53 per cent; coffee, 51 per cent; raisins, 48 per cent; potatoes and granulated sugar, 34 per cent each; rice, 27 per cent; canned salmon, 16 per cent; flour, 15 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 11 per cent; storage eggs, 9 per cent; butter, 7 per cent; fresh milk, 6 per cent; bread, 4 per cent; cornmeal and tea, 3 per cent each; hens and lard, 2 per cent each; and cheese, 1 per cent.

The 10 articles which decreased in price during the year were: Navy beans, 21 per cent; plate beef, 18 per cent; bacon, 14 per cent; chuck roast, 11 per cent; pork chops, 8 per cent; ham and round steak, 6 per cent each; rib roast, 5 per cent; sirloin steak, 3 per cent; and lamb, 2 per cent.

### Changes Since Pre-War Period.

During the six-year period from December, 1913, to December, 1919, 6 of the 24 articles for which prices were secured in December, 1913, and upon which this comparison can be based, increased 100 per cent and over. Rice increased 103 per cent; cornmeal, 113 per cent; lard, 121 per cent; potatoes, 126 per cent; flour, 141 per cent; granulated sugar, 169 per cent. All the other articles increased 50 per cent or over with the exception of tea, which increased 27 per cent, and plate beef, which increased 43 per cent.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Frank Bulek purchased a meat market at Almond, Wis.

C. A. Tice will shortly open a meat market at Omro, Wis.

O. W. Logerwell has opened a meat market at Dallas, S. D.

John Mitter sold his meat shop to Joseph Baumel at Barton, Wis.

N. F. Jensen has engaged in the meat business at Hazard, Neb.

A. Madison will shortly open a meat market at Clancey, Mont.

I. A. Lownes has engaged in the meat business at Tekamah, Neb.

E. P. Eickhold meat market has sold out to N. Girg at Ceylon, Minn.

Mitchell Brothers will shortly open a meat market at Argyle, Wis.

Edward Butcher has purchased the City meat market at Solomon, Kans.

Reid & Rommels will shortly open a meat market at Rochester, Minn.

G. Gaumond & Son have opened a meat market at Thompson Falls, Mont.

J. Hannula meat market has been sold to E. Waataja at Kingston, Minn.

John Elliott and W. Wright have purchased a meat market at Lisbon, S. D.

George Machia has opened a meat market in the Carr building, St. Albans, Vt.

John W. Miller has purchased the John Kimsey meat market at Shenandoah, Ia.

The White Front meat market has opened at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The Bon Ton meat market has moved into new quarters at Chehalis, Wash.

Park Reilly has opened a new shop in the Swartz block, Welland, Ont., Canada.

I. O. Lownes has purchased the City meat market from Geo. Kuhl at Tekamah, Neb.

The Cash meat market will shortly be moved to larger quarters at Beaver Dam, Wis.

C. A. Peterson meat market has been sold to Fraser & Brisot at Evansville, Minn.

C. A. Gaumond & Son have engaged in the meat business at Thompson Falls, Mont.

Glen Hand has purchased the Star meat market from D. H. Mordhurst at Shenandoah, Ia.

Jones & Blodgett have opened a new meat market in the Martin building, Ceresco, Neb.

C. A. Wilson, who recently sold his meat market at Laverne, Okla., has just repurchased it.

Art Pierson has opened a meat market in connection with his grocery store at Idaho Falls, Ida.

G. C. Raney and W. D. Tinchler have purchased the butcher shop of John Vyarick at Odell, Neb.

H. W. Freeman has purchased the McCool meat market from C. J. Shaw at McCool, Neb.

The Red Lodge Meat Co. has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000 at Helena, Mont.

Avery Jones and Henry Stallborels of West Point have purchased a meat market at Laurel, Neb.

Cash meat market will be moved to 150 Front street, Beaver Dam, Wis., about the middle of March.

John L. Kesler, county treasurer, has purchased the Kurtz grocery and meat market at Winemac, Ind.

Briggs & Leech, owners of the grocery and meat market at New Sharon, Ia., have dissolved partnership.

E. P. Carter is now proprietor of the Sanitary meat market at Benton, Ark., succeeding P. E. Whitman.

J. A. Watson and F. A. Lindburg have purchased the Cash Store meat market at University Place, Neb.

S. E. Fry & Sons have purchased the meat market formerly conducted by Hollmeyer Bros. at Oxford, O.

The Hausman meat market at Waukon, Ia., suffered a loss by fire last week. Repairs will be made at once.

Geo. W. Polk has purchased a half interest in the City meat market from I. P. Armstrong at Oshkosh, Neb.

W. W. Mudford and Charles Bedell will shortly open a retail market in the Central Market building, Delhi, N. Y.

Billings, Mont.—Armour & Co. will erect a warehouse at this point on South 28th street and Minnesota avenue.

Fire last Saturday caused considerable damage to the meat shop of F. Knoerschild, 1086 Main street, Dubuque, Ia.

W. G. Lutz of St. Francis, Kans., has purchased the butcher shop at Brewster, Kans. He will take possession at once.

James Vaughn has succeeded to the proprietorship of the meat shop formerly conducted by Gallogy & Martin at Chapman, Neb.

The New York Market Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 to handle meat and produce at Racine, Wis.

## Problems of the Retail Meat Dealer

A discussion of "The Problems of the Retail Meat Dealer" from the standpoint of the practical retailer, who thinks he knows "what he is up against," will begin in an early issue of The National Provisioner. The author is John A. Kotal, National Secretary of the United Master Butchers of America. Mr. Kotal is in touch with retail butchers all over the country, has been the expert adviser of the U. S. Bureau of Markets on retail matters, and is now conducting his own retail meat shop in Chicago. What he has to say should prove of great interest, both to butchers and to the public at large.



DeLapp & Willis have opened a meat market at Rock Rapids, Minn.

Henry Peterson, Andrew H. Olson and Arthur Peterson have incorporated as the Peoples Meat Market and opened a meat market at Colfax, Wis.

Homer Linton has purchased a half interest in the Springdale meat market, Springdale, Wash. The establishment will be known hereafter as Giese & Linton.

Mauer Bros., 114 West Jackson street, Hugo, Okla., will open a new meat market about April 1 at that place. The equipment will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

#### KANSAS MEAT LEGISLATION.

(Continued from page 18.)

##### Must Get License in 90 Days.

"Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to engage in any of the businesses or industries described in section 2 of this act within this state after the expiration of ninety days from the taking effect of this act without a license to transact such businesses or industries, the issuance of which license is herein provided for, and any such person, firm, association or corporation shall furnish reasonable, adequate and safe service to the public under reasonable rules, regulations and practices to protect the public health, safety, comfort and general welfare, and at reasonable rates, and charges for such services, and shall conduct said business or businesses and industries in a fair and just manner to the public, and any conduct to the contrary is hereby declared unlawful.

"Sec. 4. For the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the provisions of this act there is hereby created the Kansas live stock bureau, which shall be composed of the state live stock sanitary commissioner and two other persons to be appointed by the governor for a term of two years each. The said Kansas live stock bureau shall maintain its headquarters and keep its records in the office of the live stock sanitary commissioner in the state house at Topeka. The members of said bureau shall serve without pay and each shall subscribe to an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

"Sec. 5. Every person, firm, association or corporation who shall engage either in carrying on or transacting the business of packer, stockyards, live stock trader, rendering plant, or that of any other licensee under the terms of this act, after the expiration of ninety days from the taking effect of this act, without obtaining a license as hereinafter provided for to transact said business or businesses from the Kansas live stock bureau, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or shall be imprisoned for not more than one year, or shall be punished by both fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 6. That the Kansas live stock bureau is hereby empowered and authorized to issue licenses to any person, firm, association or corporation engaged in the businesses or industries defined in section 2 of this act, and upon complaint or its own initiative to make, establish and put into effect reasonable rules, rates and charges for services and regulations and practices for the conduct of said businesses and industries for the protection of the public and persons dealing with the persons, firms and associations and corporations licensed to transact said business and industries in the state of Kansas and within the provisions of this act; and shall make and publish same as a part of the records and conduct of its office. The Kansas live stock bureau shall have power and is hereby authorized, in addition to the powers heretofore enumerated, to grant, refuse or revoke for cause, a license or licenses to any person, firm, corporation or association engaged in any of the businesses or industries defined in section 2 of this act.

##### Appeal to the Industrial Court.

"Sec. 7. Upon the making and publication of any rules, rates, regulations, practices and charges or granting, refusing or

suspending any license provided for in section 6 of this act any person interested therein may file the same with the court of industrial relations, together with complaint as to same and notice of service thereof, and it shall be the duty of the court of industrial relations to make and serve upon all interested parties copies of said papers so filed, and the court of industrial relations shall immediately thereafter, and as expeditiously as possible, conduct a full hearing and investigation of all the matters contained in said rules, regulations, rates, charges or practices complained of, and the complaint contained thereto.

The court of industrial relations shall have the same powers, jurisdiction and duties in relation to the said business and industries in so far as they may be affected by any such rules, regulations, rates, charges or practices complained of as is given to it in the act creating the court of industrial relations over public utilities and public businesses and after full hearing and investigation made by the court of industrial relations, in the same manner, under the powers and provisions of the law creating the court of industrial relations, said shall make an order affirming or revoking, in whole or in part, the rules, regulations, rates, charges or practices complained of, made by the Kansas live stock bureau, and said order shall become effective and final within thirty days after its entry and after due notice thereof shall be given by registered mail to any person affected thereby, by said court, unless said order shall be attached in a court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner as is provided for the testing of the legality of orders of the court of industrial relations in the act of its creation.

Any such orders made by the said court shall be enforced in the same manner and to the same effect as its orders may be enforced under the provisions and conditions of the act creating the said court of industrial relations, which provisions of the act creating the court of industrial relations and as to procedure and appeal are hereby reaffirmed, adopted and made a part of this act for the purpose of securing its enforcement and the enforcement of the orders made in accordance with the provisions of this act by the court of industrial relations.

If any person, firm, corporation or association affected by any order made by the Kansas live stock bureau including any order of said bureau refusing to grant a license or any order revoking or suspend-

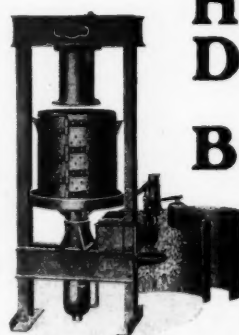
ing a license shall not cause the same to be taken before the court of industrial relations as herein provided, within fifteen days after its entry by the Kansas live stock bureau, the same shall become final, but the Kansas live stock bureau may, on its own initiative, cause the same at any time to be filed before the court of industrial relations for its investigation, approval or revocation, as herein provided.

"Sec. 8. The attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, records, correspondence and accounts which are reasonably necessary to the conduct of the hearings and investigations herein provided for before the court of industrial relations may be compelled by the court of industrial relations, and such witnesses and records may be produced at any place within the state of Kansas where such hearings and investigations are being conducted. In case of the contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, said court of industrial relations may invoke the aid of any district court in the county where such hearing or investigation is being conducted, or of the supreme court of the state of Kansas, to require the attendance and testimony of such witness or witnesses and the production of any of said records, books or accounts. Such court may, upon the refusal to obey its order to such person or persons to appear before the court and give evidence or testimony, or to produce any of the said records, books or accounts, punish such person or persons as a contempt thereof.

"Sec. 9. No person shall be exempt from attending and testifying, or from producing books, papers, records, correspondence or other matters necessary to the hearings and investigations herein provided for before the Kansas live stock bureau or the court of industrial relations in obedience to the subpoena of such bureau or court on the ground or for the reason that the testimony and evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence before the said court.

"Sec. 10. Original sections 11107, 11108, 11109, 11110, 11111, 11112, 11113, 11114 of the General State of Kansas for the year 1915, are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its publication in the official state paper."



H-P-M Hydraulic Lard Press, Fig. 100

Hand operated. Simple and easy. Rendering capacity up to 40 hogs per week. Automatic return. Readily equipped for belt drive.

## Hydraulic Dollars for the Butcher

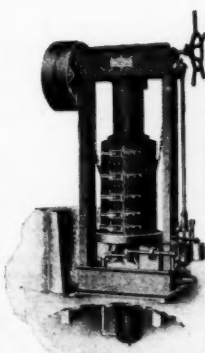
The use of the hydraulic principle of pressure gives thousands of dollars of extra profits to the butchers of this country.

Hydraulic pressure as utilized in

### H-P-M HYDRAULIC LARD PRESSES

gets the lard that is wasted by the use of ordinary presses. The pressure applied to the cracklings is ten times greater as compared with a corresponding size of other types. Investigate at once.

Leading Jobbers sell the H-P-M line.



H-P-M Hydraulic Lard Press, Fig. 105

Belt or hand operation. Built of steel, very rigid and durable. Rendering capacity up to 100 hogs per week. Windlass lifts curb for quick removal of cakes.

## THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.

Main Office and Factory: Mount Gilead, Ohio

# New York Section

A. E. Petersen, vice-president of Wilson & Co., was in New York this week.

Max Guggenheim, of Guggenheim Bros., Chicago packers, was in this city this week and is stopping at the Astor.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City, on shipments sold out, for the week ending Saturday, January 31, 1920, ranged from \$14.00 to \$22.00 per cwt. and averaged \$18.50 per cwt.

J. J. Ferguson of Swift & Company's animal food department, Chicago, P. J. Shaw of the transportation department and M. G. Middaugh of the branch house department were in New York this week. F. W. Mehlhop of the glue department, Chicago, was also a visitor.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during week ending Jan. 31, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 4,826 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,070 lbs.; Queens, 5 lbs.; total, 7,901 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 9,035 lbs.; Queens, 11 lbs.; total, 9,046 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 2,540 lbs.; total, 2,540 lbs.

The hide and tallow trade in New York City will be sorry to learn that Mr. John Schmitt, for many years connected with Wilson & Co. in New York, is leaving this country for South America to take up his

duties there as representative of a large commission firm. Mr. Schmitt was one of the most popular men in the trade in New York. Edward Seh, former assistant to Mr. Schmitt, has been placed in charge of the sales of hides and tallow. His friends in the trade feel sure that Mr. Seh, or "Eddie" as he is familiarly known to all, will make good, as he is a capable, energetic and wide-awake young fellow. He has been connected with Wilson & Co. for twelve years, having started in as office boy, and has acquired a thorough schooling in the packinghouse business. In addition, he is also a good soldier, as he served with Uncle Sam's boys "over there" for more than a year.

## CENSUS OF PACKING INDUSTRY.

The Census Bureau will take a census of manufactures, including the packing industry, beginning March 1. Statistics will be collected concerning capital, persons employed, wages and salaries paid, cost of materials, value of products, and details in regard to the character of machinery and power from all manufacturers.

The country will be divided into 589 census districts, and about 1,200 special agents and 98 chief special agents will be employed in taking this census, Director Rogers stated. It will be taken in conformity with the requirements of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1919. Reports will be required on a schedule that has been sent to more than 400,000 manufacturing establishments throughout the country that were in operation during any

portion of the year ending December 31, 1919. The law makes it obligatory upon every manufacturer to furnish census data.

"All answers will be held absolutely confidential," said Director Rogers. "No publication will be made in the census reports disclosing the name or operations of individual establishments in any particular. The act of Congress provides that the Bureau of the Census shall not permit any other than sworn employees of the Bureau to examine the individual reports. It also provides that any employee who shall, without the authority of the Director, publish or communicate any information coming into his possession, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction be fined not to exceed \$1,000, or be imprisoned not to exceed two years, in the discretion of the court."

Amounts and values are to be obtained from book accounts, and each question on the schedule should be answered.

The law provides that a census of manufactures shall be taken every two years. It is expected that about six months will be required in taking this census of manufactures, which is entirely apart and different from the population census which is now being compiled.

## PACKERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(Continued from page 19.)

"some" orator, provided the forensic fireworks of the occasion.

The meeting was a great success all around and resulted in a general rush on the part of Pacific Coast meat interests to line up with the institute and its work.

## Those in Attendance at Meeting.

Among those present at the meeting were:

E. A. Tovrea, president, and Fred Tribolet, secretary, Arizona Packing Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; Roderick R. Scott, Anaheim Beef & Provision Co., Anaheim, Calif.; Roderick Scott, Cudahy Packing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank J. Houser, Houser Packing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; R. H. Jeffries, president, Newmark Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; P. B. Lynch, president, J. H. Westphal, vice-president, and Arthur E. Corder, secretary, Grayson-Owen Packing Co., Oakland, Calif.; R. D. Agnew, Oakland Meat & Packing Co., Oakland, Calif.; Charles S. Hardy, San Diego, Calif.; James Allan, Allan & Pyle, San Francisco; W. D. Forsyth, Armour & Co., San Francisco; John B. Beresford, Cudahy Packing Co., San Francisco; E. G. Rudolph, Miller & Lux, San Francisco; G. W. Andrews, H. Moffat & Co., San Francisco; T. W. Diblee, Moran & Co., San Francisco; A. E. Boruff, Morris & Co., San Francisco; Lester L. Roth and I. L. Blum, Roth-Blum Packing Co., San Francisco; Louis Nonneman, president, South San Francisco Packing & Provision Co., San Francisco.

H. L. Nichols, Humphrey Supply Co., Reno, Nev.; R. W. Chaplin, Nevada Packing Co., Reno, Nev.; J. L. Sterrett, Sterrett Packing Co., Portland, Ore.; B. C. Darnall, Swift & Co., Portland, Ore.; S. S. Jensen, Ogden Packing & Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Frank Byrne, Cudahy Packing Co., Salt Lake, Utah.

Chas. H. Frye, Frye & Co., Seattle, Wash.; A. C. Stewart, P. Burns & Co., Calgary, Alta.; Robert Graham, Manchester, England; Arthur D. White, Swift & Co., Chicago; T. W. Taliaferro, vice-president, Hammond, Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Murdo Mackenzie, Wilson & Co., Chicago; D. F. O'Brien, Morris & Co., Chicago; Edward J. Convey, San Francisco; Anton Stolle, Anton Stolle & Son, Richmond, Ind.

There were also many brokers and others allied with the industry, and a number of livestock producers present.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
<b>Fresh Beef—</b>				
STEERS:				
Good	\$18.00@22.00	\$19.00@20.00	\$17.00@19.00	\$17.00@19.00
Medium	16.00@17.50	17.50@18.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
Common	11.00@16.00	17.00@17.50	.....@.....	15.00@16.00
COWS:				
Good	15.50@17.00	15.50@16.00	15.00@16.00	16.00@.....
Medium	14.00@15.50	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Common	13.00@14.00	13.50@14.00	.....@.....	13.50@14.00
BULLS:				
Good	.....@.....	13.00@14.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
Medium	.....@.....	12.50@13.00	14.00@14.50	.....@.....
Common	11.00@13.00	12.00@12.50	13.50@14.00	12.00@13.00
<b>Fresh Lamb and Mutton—</b>				
LAMB:				
Choice	33.00@35.00	32.00@.....	33.00@34.00	34.00@35.00
Good	32.00@33.00	31.00@32.00	31.00@33.00	33.00@34.00
Medium	29.00@32.00	30.00@31.00	27.00@29.00	30.00@32.00
Common	26.00@29.00	29.00@30.00	25.00@26.00	28.00@30.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	30.00@32.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Medium	27.00@30.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	21.00@24.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	21.00@23.00
Medium	19.50@21.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
Common	16.00@19.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	16.00@18.00
<b>Veal—</b>				
Choice	29.00@30.00	.....@.....	29.00@31.00	.....@.....
Good	27.00@29.00	.....@.....	27.00@28.00	24.00@25.00
Medium	24.50@27.00	15.00@16.00	23.00@26.00	20.00@23.00
Common	21.00@24.50	13.00@15.00	20.00@22.00	16.00@20.00
<b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>				
LOINS:				
8-10-lb. average	23.50@25.50	24.50@25.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@26.00
10-12-lb. average	22.50@24.50	23.50@24.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00
12-14-lb. average	21.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
14-lb. over	20.00@21.50	19.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	19.00@21.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	18.00@20.00	.....@.....	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
PICNICS:				
4-6-lb. average	19.00@21.00	19.00@19.50	.....@.....	20.00@21.00
6-8-lb. average	18.00@20.00	18.00@18.50	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00
8-lb. over	16.50@18.50	17.00@18.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless	.....@.....	.....@.....	25.00@26.00	.....@.....
Boston style	20.00@22.00	.....@.....	22.00@24.00	23.00@24.00

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

**SCHUEREN GETS LOVING CUP.**

The sales force of the Brecht company recently held a sales convention at the headquarters of the company at St. Louis, at which officials and salesmen from all parts of the country were present. General Sales Manager A. C. Schueren conducted a sales demonstration which made a big hit with everybody, and at the banquet which closed the meeting he was presented with a big silver loving cup, which was duly christened. Though he has been in charge less than a year, Mr. Schueren has everybody on the Brecht staff breaking records for him.

## CHAS. F. GARRIGUES COMPANY

54 WALL STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address  
"GARRIGUES"

Branch Offices  
CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO

*Packing House* Since 1875  
Since 1875 *By-Products*

## 300,000 Calves' Rennets

ARE REQUIRED BY

**R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND**  
RENNET WORKS, ELLESMERE  
SALOP, ENGLAND

SEND SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS  
AT ONCE. HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN

ESTABLISHED 1781

**IF YOU WANT YOUR  
EXPORTABLE FOODSTUFFS  
SELLING AND DISTRIBUTING  
IN U. K.**

Correspond With  
**PROVISION BROKERS  
LIMITED**

8 Victoria Street, Liverpool  
*Approved Agents to Ministry of Food  
Commission Only. Cables: "Spider"*

## PURE SALT

(ROCK)

**MYLES SALT CO., Ltd.**

### GRADES:

FINE (Oleo) COARSE  
CRUSHED No. 1 (Ice Cream)  
No. 2 (Hides, etc.)  
No. 3 (Capping)

OFFICES: 712-714 Whitney-Central Bldg., New Orleans, La. MINES: Weeks Island, La.

Established  
in 1850

## F. A. VAN IDERSTINE & SON

Telephone  
Main 1642

272 Hudson Avenue

Brooklyn, New York

The profits made by Fat Peddlers and other Dealers are saved to you by ownership of our  
BROOKLYN COLLECTIONS ONLY Participating Certificates A SQUARE DEAL TO ALL

## BIRMINGHAM PACKING CO., Inc.

Telephone—Watkins 7650

53 Little West 12th Street, New York City

Manufacturers of high grade bologna, sausages, hams, bacon and pure lard.  
Dressed beef, pork, mutton and veal.

Lowest Prices.

Try us out.

## THE MARION PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers — Sausage Manufacturers

*Dressed Hogs in Car Lots Our Specialty*

UNION STOCK YARDS

MARION, OHIO

## A. H. March Packing Co. Pork Packers

ASK FOR THE Celebrated Diamond A. H. M. Brand  
Hams, Bacon and Lard Known Since 1873 BRIDGEPORT, PA.

Codes  
Cross  
Griffin  
A.B.C. 5th  
Bentleys

## CORN BELT PACKING CO.

DUBUQUE, IOWA

HAMS BACON LARD

"Pure Foods of Flavor"

Cable  
Address  
Cornpack

## BUYERS OF ALL GRADES OF TANKAGE, BLOOD, CRACKLINGS

*Get in touch with us on your next  
offerings of goods*

## LOUISVILLE RENDERING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.



## Western Sausage & Provision Co.

INC.

Provisions and Canned Specialties  
Fancy Sausages for All Nations

336 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK

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Cable Address: Henhoen

## GEORGE KERN, Inc.

### WHOLESALE PROVISIONERS

Manufacturers of

High Grade Bolognas, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Pure Lard

344-352 West 38th St., New York City



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	11.00@14.85
Oxen.....	8.40@13.85
Bulls.....	7.50@12.00
Heifers.....	7.25@13.70
Cows.....	4.30@10.25

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves prime.....	22.75@23.00
Calves, barnyard.....	8.00@9.00
Calves, fed.....	9.00@11.00
Calves, culls.....	13.00@17.00
Calves, yearlings.....	6.00@7.00
Calves, Western.....	8.00@10.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime.....	20.75@21.00
Lambs, common to good.....	17.00@20.50
Lambs, culls.....	13.00@16.00
Lambs, yearlings.....	14.00@16.50
Sheep, wethers.....	12.50@13.00
Sheep, ewes, prime.....	@11.50
Sheep, ewes, common to good.....	8.00@11.00
Sheep, culls.....	5.00@7.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@16.00
Hogs, medium.....	@16.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16.25
Pigs.....	@16.00
Roughs.....	@13.25

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	23 @25
Choice native, light.....	22 @24
Native, common to fair.....	18 @22

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	23 @24
Choice native, light.....	22 @23
Native, common to fair.....	@20
Choice Western, heavy.....	@22
Choice Western, light.....	@19
Common to fair, Texas.....	18 @16
Good to choice heifers.....	@24
Common to fair heifers.....	@21
Choice cows.....	17 1/2 @18
Common to fair cows.....	14 @15
Fresh Bologna, bulls.....	15 @16

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@32	32 @34
No. 2 ribs.....	@26	28 @30
No. 3 ribs.....	15 1/2 @10 1/2	25 @27
No. 1 loins.....	@36	40 @42
No. 2 loins.....	@30	36 @38
No. 3 loins.....	@24	32 @34
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@32	29 @32
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@28	25 @28
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@22	22 @24
No. 1 rounds.....	@20	@21
No. 2 rounds.....	@18	@20
No. 3 rounds.....	@17	@19
No. 1 chucks.....	@17	@18
No. 2 chucks.....	@14 1/2	@16
No. 3 chucks.....	@13	@14

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@33
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@29
Western calves, choice.....	@25
Western calves, fair to good.....	@25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@18 @20

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	22 @23
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	22 1/2 @23
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	23 @24
Pigs.....	24 @25

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	32 @34
Lambs, choice.....	29 @30
Sheep, choice.....	18 @20
Sheep, medium to good.....	16 @17
Sheep, culls.....	12 @13

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	30 @31
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	30 @31
Smoked picnic, light.....	25 @26
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	20 @21
Smoked shoulders.....	22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	28 @30

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@30
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@29

Frozen pork loins.....	@24
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@24
Shoulders, city.....	@24
Shoulders, Western.....	@22
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@22
Butts, boneless, fresh Western.....	@30
Fresh hams, city.....	@32
Fresh ham, Western.....	@22
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@22

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 45 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	80.00 @85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	80.00 @85.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	105.00@115.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@36c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@24c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c. a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@50c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c. each
Livers, beef.....	@20c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	35 @50c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@24c. a pound

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@7
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@12
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@27
Hog hangers.....	@17
Hog hangers, export.....	12 @25
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef hangers, f. o. b. New York.....	@21
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@8 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.00
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white .....	31	34
Pepper, Sing., black .....	19	22
Pepper, red .....	18	21
Allspice .....	10	13
Cinnamon .....	21	23
Coriander .....	7	9 1/2
Cloves .....	53	58
Ginger .....	28	31
Mace .....	53	58

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, bbls.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks.....	@ 4 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 5
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda in kegs, 100 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.....	100 to 130

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 1.10
No. 2 skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 3 skins.....	@ .85
Branded skins.....	@ .95
Ticky skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 1 R. M. skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 1, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@10.25
No. 2, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@10.05
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 9.85
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 8.85
Branded skins, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 8.85
Ticky skins, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 11.00
No. 1, 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@10.75
No. 2, 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@10.75
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@10.50
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@11.25
No. 1 kips, 14 @18 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 2 kips, 14 @18 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 1 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@10.75
No. 2 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@10.75

No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@11.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@11.50
Branded kips.....	@ 9.75
Heavy branded kips.....	@10.25
Ticky kips.....	@ 9.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	@10.25

All skins must have tail bone cut.

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Dry packed—barrels—	
W'n, dry picked, hens and toms, selected.....	@52
Western, dry picked, fair to good.....	@50
Western, old hens.....	@48
Western, old toms.....	@45

Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed—soft meat, 12 to box.....	
W'n, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb. 36.....	@37
W'n, milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb. 36.....	@37
W'n, milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb. 36.....	@37
W'n, milk fed, 48 lbs. to doz., lb. 36.....	@37
W'n, milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz., lb. 36.....	@39
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@32
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@29
W'n, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb. 34.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb. 34.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb. 34.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 48 lbs. to doz., lb. 34.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz., lb. 34.....	@37
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@29
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@27

Chickens—Fresh—dry packed—soft meat, barrels.....	
W'n, milk fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb. 32.....	@33
W'n, milk fed, 4 lbs. each.....	@36
W'n, milk fed, 5 lbs. each and over.....	@37
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@29
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@29
W'n, corn fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb. 31.....	@32
W'n, corn fed, 4 lbs. each.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 5 lbs. each and over.....	@36
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@28
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@28
W'n, corn fed, mixed sizes.....	@32
W'n, scalded, mixed sizes, lb.....	@31
Philadelphia, mixed weights, lb.....	@42

Capons—	
Nearby, 10 lbs. and over.....	@62
Nearby, 8 to 9 lbs.....	@60
Nearby, 5 to 7 lbs.....	@55
Western, 8 to 9 lbs.....	@52
Western, 7 lbs.....	@50
Western, 6 lbs.....	@48
Western, 5 lbs.....	@46
Western, slips, poor to fair.....	@42

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—milk fed—12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@40
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@39
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@36
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—Corn fed—12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@39
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—Barrels.....	
W'n, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@38
W'n, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@38 1/2
W'n, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@38
W'n, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@34
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@31
W'n, scalded, mixed weights, lb.....	@35

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed—Boxes or bbls.—	
Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb.....	@26 1/2
Squabs—	
Squabs, prime, wh., 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@14.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@13.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@12.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@9.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.00@7.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	4.50@5.00
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	2.50@3.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, via freight.....	@34
Chickens, via express.....	@35
Fowls, via freight, light.....	@43
Fowls, via freight, heavy.....	@43
Roosters, old.....	@24
Turkeys, via freight.....	35 @44
Geese, via freight.....	@36
Ducks, express.....	@40

## BUTTER.

Creamery (32 score).....	@67
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	67 1/2 @68
Creamery, firsts.....	62 1/2 @66
Creamery, second.....	56 @59

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	00 @61
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	58 @59
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	56 @57
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	50 @55
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	@...
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	@...

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.80
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	7.75-10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.00 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.....	7.75 and 50c
Lime.....	
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

